Daily Report

East Europe

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Meksi Comments on Draft Constitution

AU1806170593 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1600 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] In an interview about the presentation of the draft constitution of the Republic of Albania to the parliament given for television last evening, Mr. Aleksander Meksi, [prime minister and] chairman of the Special Commission for Drafting the Constitution, explained directly that the chairman of the parliament considered it proper to deliver the draft constitution to the deputies so that they would be prepared when the draft constitution is discussed in the parliament.

Mr. Meksi severely criticized the position maintained by the parliamentary groups of the Socialist Party [PSSh] and the Social Democratic Party [PSD] and stressed that when it is a question of drafting fundamental laws, such as the constitution or electoral laws, the parliament should not be deserted. He recommended a parallel work of the constitution commission and the other part of the parliament.

Considering the stance followed by the PSSh and PSD parliamentary groups, Mr. Meksi underlined that the presentation of the draft constitution to the parliament will constitute a pretext to provoke parliamentary crisis. I do not see any reason for crisis. The parliament will continue proceedings because it will have the sufficient number of deputies defined in the regulation, Prime Minister Meksi stressed.

Serbian Police Reportedly Siege Village

AU1806125693 Tirana ATA in English 1039 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Tirana, June 17 (ATA)—The Council for the Defence of Human Rights and Freedoms in Pristine reported that on June 17, at 4.00 A.M [0200 GMT] the Serbian police forces sieged a village of Gllogovci, raiding 15 families of this village and mistreating many of their members.

The Council for the Defence of Human Rights and Freedoms also reported that on June 17, at about 8.00 in a street of Pristine there was an explosion in an Albanians's house, which caused the death of a family member.

The Information Centre of Kosova also reports that on June 17, in the premises of the Albanian Teachers League "Naim frasheri," in Pristine, the Serbian police arrested the deputy chairman of this league, Munish Hyseni. The police raided the premises, taking away the materials and documentation of the teachers' league.

Recently, Belgrade's authorities have launched a new wave of violence against the Albanian activists of education. On Monday, a Serbian court in Pristine sentenced the chairman of the Albanian Teachers' League, Rexhep Osmani, with two months of imprisonment.

Council of Europe Lawyers View Constitution

AU2006130193 Tirana ATA in English 1810 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] Tirana, June 19 (ATA)—Mr. Sali Berisha met on June 19 with the jurists of the Council of Europe, Messieurs Makarcik and Lukaidhis. At the very beginning, they told the president that they had noticed with pleasure that there is a will and determination in Albania to respect the human rights and freedoms to reach European standards despite the difficulties the post dictatorial countries are experiencing. But envoys of the Council of Europe took interest in the question of the constitution, the procedure followed for this important problem. But, as they said, this is not a condition for Albania's membership in the Council of Europe. Mr. Makarcik said that his country, Poland, has not a new constitution, but this has not prevented Poland from being a member of the Council of Europe.

President Berisha explained the following points:

The Albanian Government and parliament have carried out a great work to fill in the legislation gap and actually there are about 95 laws of the sort of a constitution, so constituent laws. Still, the desire of the parliament and government and all other structures of the Albanian state has been that Albania should have a complete constitution as soon as possible. To this end, the Commission of the Constitution charged a group of specialists from its ranks to compile the new draft of the constitution. After an intensive work, this group completed the draft a few days ago. Premier Meksi, in the capacity of the chairman of the Commission of the Constitution, gave a copy of the draft to all members of the commission to study and make remarks. He also sent a copy of it to Mr. Arbnori, who on his part, distributed a copy to each deputy not to examine it but just to know it and a copy was sent to newspapers for the people to know it. These logical and legal acts were used as pretext by the opposition to leave the parliament hall protesting that the draft given to them was that from the group of specialists and not from the Commission of the Constitution. In fact, the president emphasized, at the suggestion of the working group, and also according to the opinion of some political forces, after remarks and suggestions will be made, the Commission of the Constitution will give the draft for approval to a constituent assembly. In fact behind the act of abandoning the hall is the desire of some parliamentarians to provoke a parliamentary crisis. But since the Albanian Parliament has a majority more than the absolute majority, the parliament cannot have a crisis caused by efforts of minority groups that want to impose their opinion to the majority. Moreover, they think that through this way, they are preventing Albania's membership in the Council of Europe.

At the end of the meeting, the two jurists said that the idea of approval of the constitution by a constituent assembly is a very good one and they appreciated the work made to improve legislation in Albania.

Posts on Yugoslav Border To Be Repaired

AU1906174293 Tirana ATA in English 1006 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] Tirana, June 19 (ATA)—The damaged border posts along the border line between Albania and Yugoslavia will begin to be repaired. This decision was proposed in April in Tirana in the meeting of the Albanian-Yugoslav Joint Commission which discussed border problems between the two countries. This decision was also approved recently by the Albanian Government. Damages on the border line are not small and, according to the experts of the Albanian party, a considerable number of border posts are removed from their own place. In Shkoder lake a considerable number of navigation signs are lacking or removed. The lamp posts are damaged and do not function.

The Albanian-Yugoslav border was defined in the documents of the International Commission in 1922-1925. The agreement between the two governments was signed in December 1953 and says that the repairing of the border posts should be made conform the map of the International Commission of 1922-1925. It is observed that during the workings made in 1954-1955, in various sectors of the Albanian-Yugoslav border there had been inexactness. But the Yugoslav party does not admit that there exist such inexactness in defining the border on the basis of the above mentioned documents.

Recently in the Albanian-Yugoslav border many Albanians have been killed by the Yugoslav border guards. The killings are not committed in a considerable depth of the Yugoslav border, but in its outskirts, something which makes you believe that the Albanians were not orientated accurately in the border line due to the inexactness existing in it.

Government To Increase Price of Wheat

AU1806170693 Tirana ATA in English 0809 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Tirana, 18 June (ATA)—[passage indistinct] RILINDJA DEMOKRATIKE stresses that in order to augment the wheat production at home and to be less dependent on foreign humanitarian aid, the Albanian Government decided to increase the price of this article, almost equalling it with that real cost of its production and import.

The newspaper points out that Albania has a normal consumption of about 600-650 thousand tons of wheat, of which 350 thousand tons is ensured by the local production. Although the wheat production will keep increasing, its quantity won't meet the country's needs. For this reason, wheat will be also imported for the coming two years by 300 thousand tons per year.

RILINDJA DEMOKRATIKE writes that the wheat price rise will lead to the increase of the bread price. It will be twice as much as the present price. This increase will cause great financial problems for the consumers, but the government has planned to compensate this increase on the basis of an average monthly consumption per capita. The compensation for the increase of the bread price this time will be available to employees in state, budgetary and non-budgetary institutions and enterprises, to pensioners, the unemployed, and those on social assistance and the persons they have in charge. So about 1.8 million people will be compensated. It will be covered by the state to the tune of about 2.3 billion leks for this year.

Additionally, the state will also compensate those peasant families who have small amount of land and cannot provide bread for themselves. Nearly 170 thousand people of this group of peasant families will also be compensated.

The newspaper points out that this important step, which contributes to the promotion of the reform in the prices of agricultural products has been appreciated by the European Community and other international institutions.

Berov Discusses Cabinet Changes With BSP

AU1806194493 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] At the National Assembly today Zhan Videnov and Nora Ananieva, representing the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP], met Prime Minister Lyuben Berov.

They agreed that the prime minister should be ready with the cabinet reform by next Wednesday [23 June].

Following the meeting, Mr. Berov pointed out that he has completed the list of personnel changes in the cabinet and that he is planning very small structural changes. He will be ready to submit the names of the new candidates for ministerial posts to the National Assembly on Wednesday, 23 June.

The BSP Parliamentary Group also met the Rights and Freedoms Movement Group [DPS] today.

Their joint opinion was that the nominations proposed by the prime minister are acceptable, that the BSP and the DPS agree with them, and do not intend to submit their own nominees.

At its own meeting the New Alliance for Democracy, however, definitely decided to insist on cabinet seats.

Three candidates were specified. According to journalists' research they are the following: Khristo Ivanov, Gospodin Atanasov, and Ruslan Semerdzhiev, who is not a member of the New Alliance for Democracy as yet.

Zhelev Lectures on National Security Issues

AU1806080493 Sofia BTA in English 2018 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA)—In a traditional lecture on foreign policy, organized by the Atlantic Club, Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev discussed issues of security in Europe and in the Balkans, the relations among European countries in the new historical circumstances and measures they should take to guarantee democratic development. Dr. Zhelev dwelt on NATO's new role as the only organized international force capable of guaranteeing the peaceful processes in Europe.

In his lecture, Dr. Zhelev focused on Bulgaria's priorities in guaranteeing its security: the new type of bilateral relations with its Balkan neighbours, leading European states and the United States and the reforms in the Bulgarian Armed Forces. Bulgaria needs a consensus on foreign policy, which will guarantee security and the continuation of democratic processes, Dr. Zhelev stressed.

After the president's lecture, delivered at the Central Military Club, the members of the Atlantic Club were addressed by the vice president of the Atlantic Assembly Theodosis Georgiou, who leads the Greek Alliance for Atlantic and European Cooperation.

The lecture was attended by MP's, cabinet ministers, political and public figures and leaders and members of diplomatic missions here.

During the lecture, sympathizers of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS), gathered in front of the building and chanted slogans in support of demands for the resignation of the president, cabinet and parliament.

Paper Claims U.S. Influencing Cabinet Changes

AU1806163593 Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 10-11 Jun 93 p 1

["VN" Commentary: "CIA Put Cabinet Changes in Motion"]

[Text] Competent sources link the rumored replacement of Interior Minister Viktor Mikhaylov with CIA Director James Woolsey's recent visit to Sofia. In countries that the United States has "adopted," it is reportedly the usual practice for the United States to approve as chiefs of the police and secret services people who are closer and more obedient to the famous department in Langley. Brigo Asparukhov, the candidate for interior minister, long ago proved himself in this direction, and therefore the president regards him in high favor, as Sugarev points out.

Regarding Rumen Danov, who is reported to be a candidate for the post of National Intelligence Service chief, after completing a special training course in Langley, he is supposed to exchange his English "sweetheart" for an American one. General Stoyan Andreev is also supposed to be behind these games. He reportedly was the "foreign policy adviser" of Dr. Zhelev who took part in the meeting with Woolsey. His standing at the Presidency has also allegedly been shaken by Yordan Vasilev's "agents," who now have a reason to win the confidence of the suspicious president, because Andreev is supposed to have "defected" with certain information to the Americans, by establishing direct contact with [U.S. Ambassador] Hugh Kenneth Hill's people.

Rally for Democracy Chairman Elected

AU1806171793 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 14 Jun 93 p 2

[Vesela Doneva report, including her interview with Ivan Asev, newly elected chairman of the Rally for Democracy, on 12 June; place not given]

[Text] We are forming a "Rally for Democracy" [Sbor za demokratsiya], motivated by the desire, through combining the ideas of neoliberalism with the values of social democracy, to seek a transition that revives trust in the blue idea and attracts broad sections of society to the struggle to achieve this transition, states the political declaration adopted at the constituent meeting of the new political organization "Rally for Democracy." The 65 participants in the meeting unanimously elected Ivan

Anev as the party's chairman, and Ivan Pushkarov, Dimitur Vilarov, and Petko Ginev as deputy chairmen.

Petya Shopova greeted the new party in the name of the GOR [Civil Alliance for the Republic], while Diana Damyanova offered congratulations on behalf of the KNSB [Confederation of Independent Trade Unions in Bulgaria]. The representatives invited from the DPS [Rights and Freedoms Movement] and NSD [New Alliance for Democracy] did not attend the constituent meeting.

The party, which does not aim to be a mass organization, but to win over supporters, discussed adopting as its symbol a blue banner with two lions bearing a shield with the letters SD.

The DUMA reporter interviewed Ivan Anev, and first asked him what ambitions he has as the new chairman of the Rally for Democracy:

[Anev] They are not only my ambitions, but are shared by everyone who attended the constituent meeting, namely, to break the monopoly of the Dark Reds and Dark Blues [Socialist and Union of Democratic Forces hardliners]. We want this country to live in peace and tranquillity.

[Doneva] Won't the Rally for Democracy pose some kind of threat to Ivan Kurtev's Social Democratic Party [SDP]? Until recently you were deputy chairman of the SDP. Do you think it likely that some SDP members may follow your lead and join the new party?

[Anev] Some people will certainly do so, but we will not actively seek recruits. It depends on them. At the moment the leadership of Ivan Kurtev's SDP is showing itself to be a group of fanatics bent on dragging the country in a very frightening direction. They are doing this together with other people, I prefer not to say parties, because I expect a schism and split in the Radical Democratic Party as well.

[Doneva] What precisely do you have in mind?

[Anev] The most frightening eventuality is that it may even end in civil war, because no one can fail to be convinced that what is happening now with Edvin Sugarev is no accident. It is premeditated and programmed. When we were in power, they were not in a position to program people how to behave, but now they have proved to be brilliant in programming Bulgaria's ruin. You only have to think of the fact that the SDS [Union of Democratic Forces] National Coordinating Council adopted a decision that the SDS mayors should not implement the Land Act! This is civil disobedience. They want to overthrow the president! They claim that democracy does not exist. If we had no democracy, would they be allowed to commit these outrages?

Podkrepa Calls For Early Elections

AU1806194393 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] The Confederative Council of the Podkrepa Labor Confederation has been in session in Kyustendil for the last two days.

At today's news conference Podkrepa leader Dr. Konstantin Trenchev declared that, after the analysis of the country's situation made at the conference, Podkrepa members are convinced that the only solution is to hold early parliamentary elections within a sensible deadline.

SDS Meeting Opens, Sugarev Attends

AU1806202593 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] National Coordinating Council opened at the SDS headquarters, 134 Rakovski Street, at 1400 [1100 GMT] today.

Edvin Sugarev also came to the meeting, but refused to make any statements, but it was evident that he appealed to the SDS deputies for unity.

Zlatka Ruseva, Stefan Savov, and Ivan Kostov, who left the session, also refused to make any statements.

Deputy Tosho Peykov, who was ousted from the SDS Parliamentary Group yesterday, declared to a Sofia Radio reporter that he was not ousted from the coalition's political organ as yet, because Ecoglasnost had issued a special declaration on the case, in which it is pointed out that the unity of the coalition is the most important issue today.

The session is still in progress.

Radical Democratic Party Opens Third Congress

AU2006191593 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Silviya Velikova report]

[Text] This morning the Third Regular Congress of the Radical Democratic Party [RDP] opened in the National Palace of Culture in Sofia. At the beginning of the congress, Filip Dimitrov, chairman of the National Coordinating Council of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], read a greetings message to the congress on behalf of the SDS council. The delegates then elected by ballot a number of commissions: a mandate commission, a commission to prepare a draft program, a commission to prepare a draft statue, and an electoral commission.

[RDP Chairman] Elka Konstantinova delivered an accountability report on the period between the party's second and third congresses. In her report, she stressed the great role that the RDP plays in the SDS coalition as

a non-standard, united party that is increasingly winning more supporters with its high professional and ethical rating.

The congress heard three political reports: from Mikhail Nedelchev on the RDP's future strategy, from Aleksandur Yordanov on the party's work in parliament, and from Asparukh Panov on the RDP's foreign policy activities.

The delegates then held debates on various aspects of the actual sociopolitical situation in the country.

The congress will continue its work tomorrow.

Adopts Political Declaration

AU2006191693 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] The Third Regular Congress of the Radical Democratic Party continues its work.

In his address, Chairman Aleksandur Yordanov pointed out that the Radical Democratic Party is the party of Bulgaria's intellectual potential and that it should not only participate in the country's political life but in its administration as well.

The congress adopted a political declaration insisting on the prompt and total disclosure of all files that belonged to the former State Security services. The declaration also insists on the resignation of President Zhelyu Zhelev and that of Professor Lyuben Berov's cabinet, as well as early parliamentary elections.

In a message to Edvin Sugarev, who is still on a hunger strike, the delegates expressed their solidarity with his just and lofty ethnical demands.

A National Party Council of the Radical Democratic Party was elected and the congress is currently proceeding with the election of a chairman.

Commentary on Political Situation

AU1806170993 Sofia OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 14 Jun 93 p 1

[Kalin Marinov commentary: "Who Wants Dictatorship?"]

[Text] Precisely a week ago my fellow journalist Angelina Petrova, who works for KONTINENT and does not disguise her links with the former and present secret services, took soundings to find out how public opinion might react to the president appointing a caretaker cabinet. As usual, those who were asked their views remained silent, thus giving their tacit approval to the first stage of the leaked scenario, which is now under way. Its end purpose is not, however, a two-month-long rule by the puppet Ludzhev, which would be senseless. The aim is for Zhelev to declare a state of emergency and take over sole government of the country himself, only he himself knows for how long.

Sugarev's hunger strike was not foreseen as part of the scenario planned to last from July to September, but was a very welcome surprise for the authors of the plot and the president. Through his own people, the president is taking another sounding, to find out whether the SDS [Union of Democratic Forces] would assume responsibility for "possible bloody clashes" provoked by Edvin Sugarev's death from his fast. If the answer is again a deafening silence, these clashes can be provoked without any problem. Moreover, if people are convinced, whether or not Sugarev fasts to death, that the instigators come from the SDS, the plotters will overfulfill their program to the maximum.

Only parliament is able to block this scenario that serves the president's interests. It can do this in one of two ways: by voting to hold a referendum on the country's form of government, or by dissolving itself and calling early elections.

The second alternative is more likely, and we warmly recommend it to the National Assembly deputies, if they want Bulgaria to remain a parliamentary republic. Otherwise, it will become a presidential republic led by a man who imagines himself to be a savior. Zhelev, however, is no Christ. He has already let it be known that he will not resist his final temptation—of seeing the world at his feet.

If he cannot have this, then at least he can have Bulgaria within his power.

Klaus Accuses West of Protectionist Measures

LD1906083793 Bern Swiss Radio International in English 2200 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] The first day of an international forum in Switzerland on Eastern Europe has been marked by differences of opinion between delegates from Eastern and Western Europe. The Czech Republic's Prime Minister, Vaclav Klaus, said a conflict of visions existed and he accused the West of slamming its doors on Eastern Europe by new protectionist measures. He called for a clear message on trade liberalization from next week's European Community summit. An EC commissioner warned that difficult economic situation in the West made it less easy to increase links with the East.

Havel, Local Officials Discuss Administration

AU1806135393 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Benesov, Central Bohemia, June 16 (CTK)—Czech President Vaclav Havel believes that the existence of about ten autonomous units within the Czech Republic would be the best type of future territorial administrative division.

I do not believe having only two lands (Bohemia and Moravia—editorial note) and one city—Prague—would be good, Havel said at the close of a three-day meeting with top regional officials here today.

Havel also met with representatives of the union of towns and communities, headed by its chairman, the Mayor of Jihlava, North Moravia, Frantisek Dohnal. We are not interested in how many—two or three self-governing regions will be within the republic, but in how they will function, Dohnal said. He stressed that the envisaged reform of state administration should be aimed at establishing a system acceptable and understandable to all citizens and which would cost the state the least.

At the start of the meeting on Monday, Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus said that the government wanted to submit a bill on the Republic's territorial administration to parliament soon so that it could be approved by the end of this year. However, Czech Deputy Interior Minister Vladimir Zeman told CTK today that the ministry has not even started work on the bill and that the government would apparently charge the ministry with its preparation after it had studied the basic materials concerning the problem.

Participants to the meeting agreed with Havel that the current administrative division should be reformed and that local leaders and representatives of the union of towns and communities should help the parliament by providing it relevant basic materials.

Foreign Minister Optimistic on Border Issue

LD1806134593 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Report on news conference by Foreign Affairs Minister Josef Zieleniec by station correspondent Daniela Galikova, in Prague on 18 June—live or recorded]

[Text] [Galikova] Responding to a question by Slovak Radio, Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec confirmed his impression that an understanding of the need to have a protected border as well as the need to sign an agreement on border crossings is beginning to prevail in Slovakia. This transpires not only from his talks with Slovak [Foreign] Minister Josef Moravcik in Athens, but also from a letter Moravcik sent to him this week. This letter is now with Czech Interior Minister Jan Ruml, who should open, on the basis of this letter, specific talks about the agreement.

In Athens, the foreign ministers also discussed issues related to the readmission agreement between the Slovak Republic and Hungary. As Zieleniec told me a short while ago, from his conversation with the Hungarian representative, that [Hungarian Foreign Minister] Geza Jeszenszky indicated that Hungary did not intend to make problems over the readmission agreement with Slovakia.

According to the Czech foreign minister the accommodating position of the Slovak Republic on the border issue could result in the signing of an agreement on border crossings in the very near future. However, the Czech foreign minister did not specify where and how would this take place.

Parliament Approves Bill on Constitutional Court

AU1806135193 Prague CTK in English 2115 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Prague, June 16 (CTK)—The Czech Parliament's Chamber of Deputies today approved a bill on the Constitutional Court, which becomes effective July 1, 1993, establishing Brno, south Moravia, as the Constitutional Court's seat.

The constitutional court act says that the president of the republic shall ask the Senate to approve his nominations for Constitutional Court justice positions.

Should no approval come for 60 days after the request simply because the Senate did not vote on the matter, it will be assumed that the nomination was approved.

The president of the republic will have the right to nominate the chief justice and the two assistant chief justices from among the 15 justices who sit on the court. Justices will be appointed for a 10-year term.

The Constitutional Court will issue verdicts on abolishing completely or partially acts, laws or other regulations, on constitutional actions by the Senate against the president of the republic, and other matters.

Parties To Establish 'Realistic Bloc'

AU1806140293 Prague CTK in English 1333 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Prague, June 16 (CTK)—The political parties jointly preparing establishment of a Realistic Bloc are striving for cooperation of all democratic opposition forces, Frantisek Trnka,chairman of the Liberal Social Union (LSU), told journalists today.

In preparing the Realistic Bloc, the LSU is cooperating with the Czech Social Democratic Party (CSSD) and other parties interested in cooperation on the basis of equality, Trnka said.

After the Bloc's draft joint statement is worked out, it should be approved and disclosed at the June 29 session of Realistic Bloc leadership.

The parties involved are currently discussing the creation of joint teams of experts to work out main concepts for a policy alternative to the governmental one. We intend not to merge but to cooperate. We have many common interests and want to push them through jointly. We want to stress the integration element instead of the atomization prevailing in the current political spectrum, Trnka said.

Apart from the LSU and the CSSD, representatives of Christian Social Union (KSU) also showed interest in cooperation. It is not ruled out that a few other subjects will join the Realistic Bloc, journalists were told.

The creation of the Realistic Bloc and its anti-crisis program was inspired on February 11, 1992 by former deputy to the Czechoslovak Parliament Milos Zeman, who was elected CSSD chairman in late February, 1993. Comprising mainly the LSU and the CSSD, the bloc was designed to be joined by all noncommunist and nonfascists parties in the future, according to Zeman's project.

On March 26, 1993, the CSSD and the LSU agreed to establish the bloc.

Gasoline Prices To Increase in July

LD1706123093 Prague CTK in English 1043 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Prague, June 17 (CTK)—As of July 1, 1993, prices of all types of petrol will increase by 30 hellers in the Czech Republic, a Finance Ministry official has told CTK.

The special BA 91 C petrol will cost 18.80 crowns a litre (its current price is 18.50), the natural BA 95 D will rise from 18.90 to 19.20 crowns, the super BA 96 C from 19.50 to 19.80 crowns, and the Super BA 98 from 21.40 to 21.70 crowns a litre. (1 USD is about 29 cronws.)

The price increase of 1.5 to 1.6 per cent will serve to cover the higher expenses of the commercial network under the new tax system, and it will be also used to improve services offered by petrol stations, Vaclav Wagner of the price regulation department said.

Petrol prices in the Czech Republic will thus approximate the level in advanced countries of Europe. This is important because the state-run distributor, Benzina, wants to sell a third of its stations to both foreign and Czech companies and entrepreneurs. The demonopolisation process would thus be completed in the sector.

Cutback Programs in Uranium Mining Outlined

AU1706123493 Prague TELEGRAF in Czech 12 Jun 93 p 6

[CTK report: "The Development of Uranium Mining in the Czech Republic"]

[Excerpts] Prague—The economy ministers have decided to reduce uranium mining in the Czech Republic to a minimum by adopting the so-called conservation option. [passage omitted]

The Diamo enterprise (formerly the Czechoslovak Uranium Industry) has been implementing a gradual reduction program for uranium mining since 1987. The original aim of the program was to reduce mining to the consumption level of the Czechoslovak nuclear power plants, that is, to some 1,100 tonnes per annum.

The government approved the first uranium mining reduction program on 19 October 1989. It was stated that, with the gradual closure of loss-making mines in particular, uranium production would decline from 2,400 tonnes in 1989 to 1,250 tonnes in 1997 and that subsidies for the uranium industry would be reduced to zero by the year 2000. In view of the fact that the USSR had stopped buying Czechoslovak uranium, the Federal Government decided on 17 November 1990 to alter the reduction program. This affected inefficient operations (Pribram and the West Bohemia Zadni Chodov Uranium Mines). This program should have guaranteed enough nuclear fuel for Czechoslovak power plants up to the year 2005 at least, as well as a substantial reduction in state subsidies. Subsidies were to have been withdrawn entirely in 1995. The surplus uranium concentrate was to have been temporarily stored in the federal contingency reserves in the years 1991-95 and was to have been used for the production of nuclear fuel in the years 1995-2000. The Czechoslovak nuclear power industry was thus to have been protected from fluctuations on the world uranium market.

The federal contingency reserves, which acquired 50 percent of Czech uranium, ceased to exist with the breakup of Czechoslovakia. The nuclear power plant in Temelin and the Slovak energy enterprises bought some uranium. The demand for uranium thus declined to 700-750 tonnes. Since the beginning of 1993, uranium

has only been mined in the Czech Republic in Dolni Rozince near Nove Mesto na Morave, where a reduction program should be initiated in 1995, and in the largest mine, Hamr, near Straz pod Ralskem. It had been envisaged that cutbacks would be introduced here only after the year 2000. The Diamo enterprise currently employs some 6,000 people.

The so-called conservation option would not mean the end of uranium mining, but its reduction to a minimum. This would make its resumption possible.

Report Says Air Pollution Diminished Slightly

AU1706163693 Prague CTK in English 1204 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Text] Prague June 15 (CTK)—Air pollution in the Czech Republic has slightly diminished, says a summary report by the Czech Environment Ministry, which is analysed by the latest issue of the Czech political weekly RESPEKT.

The emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides between 1989 and 1991 declined by 11 percent and 20 percent, respectively. The report says that the decreasing consumption of solid fuels and heavy heating oils accounts for the decrease.

Prague ranks first in all pollutants, except for sulphur dioxide, with biggest occurrence in north Bohemia. Most, 80 percent, of the pollution in the whole of the Czech Republic originates in large factories and power plants. The air in Prague is polluted mainly by means of transport and local heating by brown coal.

The main reason for the decline in average air pollution is the fact that there have been relatively mild winters since 1985, says Karel Weiss, an Environment Ministry official responsible for air pollution monitoring.

As a result, people heat less and there are better weather conditions for the dispersion of pollutants, explains Weiss. The economic recession in the past three years has resulted in a decline in energy consumption, he adds.

But the chapter "Air" of the report reads: With return of long-term trends in climate, growing pollution especially in the large cities can be expected.

Starting from 1998, the situation is due to change, as emission limits will come into effect.

The quality of ground water has slightly improved over the last three years, said Ladislav Biza, the ministry's official for water protection, because much less fertilisers have been used. But there has also been less rain, and the nitrates are not being washed away.

The quality of surface water has hardly changed, because no major sewage treatment plants have been built, writes the report.

In the Czech Republic, there are some 8,000 rubbish dumps, of which 85 percent are illegal. Only 6 percent are leakproof. But the actual number of the dumps is about twice as high, says Vaclav Morcha, the ministry's official for waste monitoring.

We have very scarce information on the situation and the contents of the dumps, says Morcha.

The report draws attention to the decline in the purchase and processing of the wastes, as only a mere 10 percent of paper, 50 percent of iron, 20 percent of textiles and 40 percent of accumulators are recycled.

An improvement can occur within two or three years, when the ministry expects increased entrepreneurial activity by the enterprises dealing with recycling.

The environmental balance is damaged on 65 percent of the Czech Republic's territory. More than half of plant species and 57 percent of vertebrates are threatened. The area of destroyed forests has been extended during the past three years by three percent to a total of 59 percent.

The money allotted from the state budget to the environment has been cut by 2.6 billion crowns (82 million USD) over 1992, to 8.5 billion crowns (285 million USD), or 2.5 percent of budgetary expenditures.

Education Minister Kucera Submits Resignation

LD1806171093 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1630 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] This afternoon, Education and Science Minister Matus Kucera submitted a request to President Michal Kovac to be released from his post. He cited the need to form a coalition government and to reshuffle the present government as his reason. Michal Kovac received the request and asked Minister Kucera to remain in his post until a further decision by the president of the Republic.

Meciar Interviewed on Agreement With IMF

LD1806155193 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Interview with Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar by correspondent Ludmila Bulakova; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Bulakova] Despite the problems that occurred in the beginning of this year, Slovakia signed a preliminary agreement with the IMF this week. The outcome of this agreement—if everything ends up well—should be a loan amounting to $90 million by the end of July and another $90 million within six months. This is the so-called Systemic Transformation Loan [Systemova Transformacna Pozicka] earmarked for developing countries. But unlike our country, the Czech Republic has been drawing the so-called Standard Loan [Standartny Uver], the condition of which is the external and internal economic stability of the country and satisfactory and verified economic data. What then, are the reasons for our drawing only the Systemic Transformation Loan?

[Meciar] This, indeed, appears to be the case. The reality is however, different. A certain prescription on how to resolve Slovakia's economic problems was put forward to us at the beginning of this year; we turned it down. Very complicated talks took place on this occasion. Both sides were putting forward their arguments and were seeking guarantees for the future.

The essence of the problem lies in the fact that the IMF is seeking guarantees for the republic's ability to repay the loans. The question is not whether they give us loans, but there must be a guarantee that what is given will be returned. This means that guarantees are sought in the economy. It was only thanks to our having persuaded them [the IMF] that these guarantees were given.

The outcome is, naturally, a compromise. It is a compromise that became necessary at the present time.. There was no other way that we could have parted, because the fact that we have gained credibility vis-a-vis other banks is considerably more important than the $180 million. But when we can present a letter of introduction an agreement concluded with the IMF we stand to gain further large loans. Had we not made this step, we would have faced a threat of being in dispute with the banking world and in isolation.

Since the beginning of this year the Slovak republic was able to manage. We were able to manage even in the future, but with a considerably slower rate of development. That is why we reached a compromise with the IMF.

Next week we expect IMF Managing Director Camdessus to pay us a visit. He will have further talks with me.

[Bulakova] The doors hardly closed behind the IMF mission when the Prague weekly PRAGUE POST carried a report that the IMF had abandoned the concept of floating the exchange rate of Slovak koruna because it clinched an agreement with the Slovak side to devalue Slovak koruna by 25 percent, allegedly as early as from 1 July. What, in this respect, is the essence of the agreement with the IMF?

[Meciar] I do not know the daily PRAGUE POST, but it is perhaps a weekly. But quite a number of canards were released by Prague during our talks with the IMF.

[Bulakova] So, the Slovak Government does not contemplate any devaluation...

[Meciar, interrupting] We have definitely made no such decision at this moment.

Foreign Minister Moravcik Arrives for EC Talks

AU1806135293 Prague CTK in English 1918 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Brussels, June 16 (CTK)—Slovak Foreign Minister Jozef Moravcik arrived today for a working visit with the European Community (EC) at the invitation of Hans van den Broek, the EC commissioner responsible for external political relations.

Moravcik's talks with the EC commission are scheduled for Thursday [17 June]. Moravcik is also expected to visit NATO headquarters and meet with his Belgium counterpart Willy Claes. Belgium will take over the EC chairmanship from Denmark on July 1.

Regarding his meeting earlier today with German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel in Bonn, Moravcik told CTK that apart from discussing strengthening Slovakia's contacts with NATO and the EC, they discussed the refugee problem and the establishment of a Czech-Slovak border. Moravcik said he explained to Kinkel Slovakia's stand on the issue and that the German foreign minister expressed hope that talks between the Czech and Slovak Republics on the border question would produce an agreement acceptable to both sides.

Moravcik also said he informed Kinkel of Slovakia's intention to sign agreements on returning refugees with all its neighboring states.

Finance Minister Presents 1992 Final Account

LD1806173993 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Today's agenda of the Slovak Republic National Council Economic and Budgetary Committee was the most important of this week's deliberations. Finance Minister Julius Toth submitted to the deputies the draft final account of the Slovak Republic for last year. Correspondent Milan Velecky was present at the committee's morning session.

[Velecky] Today did not bring any suprise for us. The deputies were given on paper what all of us here have already suspected. Last year's state budget ended in a deficit amounting to almost 8 billion Czechoslovak korunas. We know that in last year's budget both the income and expenditure parts amounted to 118 billion korunas [each]. However, a balanced budget was not achieved. Incomes were 2 billion korunas lower and expenditure 6 billion korunas higher. [passage omitted]

The draft final account contains an interesting piece of information about uncovered tax evasion. During last year, tax offices carried out nearly 180,000 inspections and managed to collect nearly 2 billion korunas in tax. However, many are pointing out that this is only the tip of the iceberg. The question is who will pay for the budget deficit. It is clear that we will not be able to find an extra 8 billion korunas anywhere in our economy. The draft final account proposes paying the deficit from the resources of the Slovak Republic's state assets. Finance Minister Julius Toth explains the reasons for this.

[Begin recording] [Toth] We have proposed, and I am convinced about it, that it is more advantageous to pay the deficit from state assets than to issue government bonds. By issuing bonds we would take away from the banking sector resources needed for the development of the economy.

[Velecky] But the figures on the state's assets and liabilities toward the end of last year did not seem to show that there were resources there to cover the deficit.

[Toth] We presume that after the division of the federation's balance these resources will be there. [passage omitted] [end recording]

KDS, MOS Will Run One List of Candidates

AU1806075693 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jun 93 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "Briefly" column]

[Text] At a meeting in Bratislava, representatives of the Christian Democratic Party [KDS] and the Hungarian Civic Party [MOS] agreed on a joint list of candidates for communal elections in 1994. A part of the KDS-MOS agreement is the promise that not only the leadership of the parties will meet on a regular basis, but also their commissions. Their first meeting will be in July.

Solution to Water Volume Drop Proposed

LD1806165293 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Slovakia has proposed to Hungary that within six to eight weeks it will build small dams across the old Danube riverbed to achieve considerably higher water levels. According to our experts, this measure would lay the foundations for solving the environmental situation on the Hungarian side of the Danube. This was announced at a news conference in Casta-Papiernicka by Juraj Hrasko, chairman of the parliamentary commission for Gabcikovo, after talks with the Hungarian parliamentary commission.

Members of the Hungarian commission promised to study the proposal. First, however, they want a guarantee of two-thirds of the water volume for a period of one year.

Juraj Hrasko explained the failure to adopt a joint communique as being due to shortage of time and the early departure of the head of the Hungarian delegation from the talks.

Trucks Bound for Serbia Crash Through Border

AU2106101593 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (AFP)—Nine trucks violated a U.N. embargo against Serbia when they crashed through a dirt road barrier and left for Serbia near the southern Hungarian city of Szeged, border guard sources reported here Monday [21 June].

A local resident spotted the trucks, which bore the inscription "Banja Luka"—a town in northern Bosnia-Herzegovina—on their sides, on an out-of-use dirt road around 7:45 a.m. (0500 GMT) [as received] on Sunday [20 June], Major Tamas Csiszar of the Hungarian Border Guard told AFP.

The convoy was led by an unidentified Lada car, he said.

The incident took place at a border section which contained no checkpoints and was staffed only by a patrol service, Csiszar said.

Border guards believed that the trucks were probably carrying oil derivatives to Serbia in drums, Csiszar added.

Spokesman Jozsef Komuves admitted that the border guard was not prepared for the unprecedented incident.

He said that the Szeged section of the Yugoslav-Hungarian border had been reinforced with more frequent patrols and that a Yugoslav-Hungarian joint committee was investigating the case.

New Trade Agreement Signed With Colombia

LD1806122293 Budapest MTI in English 1116 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI)—Gradually increasing trade and improving its structure are the main aims of a new trade agreement signed by Colombia and Hungary on Friday. Under the agreement, signed by Colombian Foreign Minister Nohemi Sanin and Hungarian International Economic Relations State Secretary Laszlo Bogar, the sides are to set up a joint economic committee to tackle tasks of developing bilateral trade.

Despite the large geographical distance, Colombia may be an important investment and trade partner for Hungary. Over the past few years of the two countries' decades-long economic relations, bilateral trade, now consisting mainly of basic materials, amounted to an annual USD 12-20 million. Under the new agreement, the first delegation of Colombian business people is to visit Hungary in the coming months.

Colombia also intends to take part in the Budapest World Expo in 1996.

Jeszenszky Receives Indonesian Foreign Minister

LD1806131793 Budapest MTI in English 1206 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI)—Developing ties between Hungary and Indonesia will contribute to peace and stability in Europe, Southeast Asia, and the world, said Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas at a press briefing on Friday, speaking after talks on Thursday and Friday with Hungarian counterpart Geza Jeszenszky.

Jeszenszky reiterated Hungary's position on respecting human rights and the need to observe UN resolutions, whereupon Alatas reported on Indonesian handling of minorities in East Timor.

To the press, Alatas was appreciative of excellent political ties between the two countries but said there were openings to explore in trade, [word indistinct], technical, and industrial cooperation. Alatas said Indonesia has great understanding and sympathy for the changes in Hungary and the government's intentions.

Talks on Danube End Without Agreement

LD1806165493 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The inspection tour by the Hungarian and Slovak parliaments' ad hoc committee on the Danube dam project has ended without agreement. Sandor Forgacs reports from the press briefing after the tour.

[Forgacs] [passage omitted] The only result of the meeting is that both sides promised to study the proposals of the other side, the experts can work freely, and the next meeting will be in the autumn.

Suchocka Discusses Economy at News Conference

WS1806130493 Warsaw TVP Television First Program Network in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Press conference held by Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka, including followup question-and-answer session with unidentified reporters, in Warsaw on 17 June—recorded]

[Text] [Suchocka] Just as I did two weeks ago, I would like to present you with information on the main tasks of the government.

In five days in Copenhagen, an EC summit meeting will be held. Ahead of this meeting, Poland has recently increased its activity on the international scene. At the beginning of June, I met with the [EC] ambassadors, and I handed them a letter for the prime ministers of the Twelve and for the chairman of the Community. Apart from a proposal to develop the political dialogue, in this letter we also pointed out that the Community should make a clear political declaration concerning the future membership of Poland and other countries associated with the European Union. We once again spoke about the need for a greater openness in the Community's markets to our products. As I have often stressed during talks with European politicians, the development of trade between our countries is in the interest of everyone—both Poland and the EC countries. What Poland needs now is first of all openness and partnership-like cooperation. This is the most efficient form of assistance that Europe can give us in the difficult task of transforming the economy.

Now I will come back to one of the issues that was only mentioned by me two weeks ago. It is the problem of unemployment. In our country, which is undergoing transformations, its effects are much more serious than in a country that has a strong and well-developed economy. Therefore, one of the most important tasks the government has taken on is an active battle with unemployment. The main purpose of the anti-unemployment program is creating new jobs, as well as protecting the ones that are productive. Various measures will be employed in the attainment of these goals. I will mention only the most vital ones.

First, a new and more flexible wage system. It is estimated that sector collective agreements are favorable to an increase in unemployment. Therefore, it would be more advantageous if employment contracts were negotiated at the level of companies, and not the entire sector, because then the uniqueness of the given company may be taken into consideration in such a contract.

Second, the promotion of the private sector development, especially small- and medium-sized companies.

Third, supporting enterprises in regions threatened by structural unemployment by lowering the taxes on investing companies and creating special preferential loans. However, there is also another area of activities, which consists in providing training and jobs for the unemployed, and giving impetus to the labor market. In this area the following, among other, steps will be taken: developing a welfare system. The money earmarked for this purpose will be forwarded first of all to investments of national importance, such as building highways, housing, and vital local investments. It is the government's intention that next year, funds allocated for the so-called active fight on unemployment increases from the present 10 percent of the outlays of the labor fund to 20 or 30 percent. It should therefore amount to approximately 12 trillion zlotys. The point is that while assisting the unemployed, we will be allocating increasingly more funds to services that are useful to all of us, not only to the dole. There will be programs for various groups, such as for unemployed young people and university graduates; for those who have been unemployed for a long time; for the handicapped; for women; for people laid off due to sector restructuring; for people living in regions threatened by unemployment in an entire industrial sector; and for state farm employees. The last program, for instance, will consist in the following: the Agency of Agricultural Property will lend the land, while the labor fund will loan money for setting up businesses; this will also be accompanied by training programs. As far as the regions afflicted with and endangered by sector-wide unemployment are concerned, very important is the issue of lowering taxes for those enterprises which create jobs those regions. A decision in this regard will be made next week by the Council of Ministers.

Ladies and gentlemen, another socially significant issue concerns housing. We are dealing with two urgent problems here: first, the issue of the assistance of the state budget in paying off the housing loans; second, the problem of the empty apartments which have been built, but not bought or occupied by anyone. As soon as possible, solutions will be found that will take into account the legal situation and the condition of the state budget. The solutions will restore the rule according to which the government temporarily buys out the interests on the housing credit. The buyout of 90 percent of the interest which should be paid to the banks will help the people pay off the rest of the credit.

Another problem is the 12,500 empty apartments; the number will shortly increase by another 15,000. Soon certain financial solutions will be prepared which will allow the apartments to be occupied. The budget will buy out the interests that have accrued since the building of the apartments was completed. In a way, it will be a lessening of the debt burden on the people who are waiting for their apartments. Moreover, the subject loan will be restored; this means that the occupiers of these apartments will not have to incur mortgage loans.

Both the problem of unemployment and housing will be presented to you in greater detail by the relevant ministers within the next few days.

[Reporter] What measures does the government plan to undertake to minimize VAT-[value-added tax] induced price increases? Will it consider Solidarity's demand to provide compensation for rising prices?

[Suchocka] The government set the turnover tax at a level that allows it to efficiently cushion the transition to VAT. The difference would not be that sizable. While the turnover tax, as everyone knows, is 25 percent, the VAT will be set at 22 percent. We assume that these two factors—namely, the government's facilitative measures and favorable results in curbing inflation since the beginning of the year—will make the process of introducing VAT less painful than in the countries that launched it having a much lower turnover tax level. However, all the details will be communicated to you by the finance minister following the relevant decision by the Council of Ministers, expected on Tuesday, at the press conference or briefing that you might want to organize.

[Reporter] What is your attitude toward the creation of the BBWR [Non-Party Bloc in Support of Reforms], on the basis of local governments—an initiative attempted at a recent meeting in Warsaw? How would you assess the position of the local governments on this matter?

[Suchocka] When going to that meeting, I did not assume that the local governments would form the BBWR. Nor do I think that the president's statement at that meeting yesterday might have suggested this idea. On my part, I would like to say that I understand the president's willingness to create such a bloc—the fact that all the parties declared their intention to run in the election separately causes fears that the political scene will again be extremely divided. Moreover, some loss may be inflicted by the parties that will collect 4.7 percent of the votes and will not enter the legislature. This explains the president's intention to forge the BBWR, which should not necessarily be based on the local governments. The institution of local governments has other functions to perform.

[Reporter] Have you made any decision as to your participation in the electoral campaign?

[Suchocka] It would be a big surprise if I said no. I think it has become a general rule that the prime minister runs in the elections, which can also be applied to myself. But I have not yet launched my campaign. Since my job now is to lead this government and to inform you what it plans to do, my joining in the campaign would mean the suspension of the government's work. Moreover, I will demand the same thing from the ministers who will want to run. The government's work will remain the most important thing for these several months without the legislature.

[Reporter] What kind of experience was it for you personally to be the prime minister? Would you accept an offer to lead the next government?

[Suchocka] Since the government will definitely operate until 19 September, which is three months from now, and the time ahead may yet offer a very interesting experience, I would prefer to share my thoughts on this after this date. The same applies to the second question, which I would rather answer with the election outcome in hand.

[Reporter] Have you worked out your personal opinion about whether it was necessary for the police to use force on the demonstrators on 4 June?

[Suchocka] I am still gathering information. I also expect some evidence to be provided by the Prosecutor's Office. However, I would like to decisively emphasize once again that in a country that has freedom of speech and convictions, these rights must be expressed with a great dose of responsibility and awareness of the law. It is unacceptable when the freedom of speech expressed by one person encroaches on the well-being of the another at a time when they cannot defend themselves. This is the angle at which one should look at this problem.

[Reporter] Could you describe the relationship between the government and Solidarity?

[Suchocka] I would describe them as normal. The union operates normally, pursuing its goals. As I said at the previous meeting, when they need to talk to the government, they can turn to the labor minister, entitled by the Law on Trade Unions to conduct negotiations, and who will always be available to them. As you very well know, the union is currently holding talks with the president. But if need be, the government, too, will welcome such an opportunity.

[Reporter] I have a question about the treaty with Lithuania. Could you comment on the Lithuanian demands?

[Suchocka] I am familiar with the Lithuanian text, which certainly was a problem for reasons of language. In particular, I concentrated on Article 2 addressing the Polish seizure of Vilnius. Let me emphasize the following: The Polish Government will not agree to incorporate such one-sided interpretations of complicated historical events into the treaty. This would be in contradiction of the previous commitments assumed by myself and then-prime minister Bronislavas Lubys in January last year. It would also contradict the pattern of our treaties with our other neighbors, such as Ukraine, for example, with which we are bound by the difficult past. However, the recent signals from Vilnius are optimistic, and I think that the treaty will be finally concluded. The Lithuanians may accept some compromises yet during my return visit to Vilnius this summer, where I will go at the invitation of the present Lithuanian Prime Minister Slezevicius. Given good Polish-Lithuanian relations and the great importance attached to them by the Polish government, I think that we will manage to reach compromise solutions.

Walesa Seeks Support for Reform Bloc

LD1806204793 Warsaw PAP in English 1736 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Katowice, June 18—During Friday's meeting with 2,000 workers representing employee-owned companies, the "Siec" (Network) interfactory agreement of "Solidarity" committees from major plants, and the "Solidarity" trade union, President Lech Walesa declared that "the Non-Party Reform Bloc (BBWR) offers an opportunity for everyone who so far has not taken an active part in public life."

A speaker from the Warszawa steelmill told the rally that an electoral committee to represent the BBWR has been set up on Friday. The first to join the committee were members of the Siec which last Monday transformed itself into a non-party forum for reforms.

Earlier on Friday Lech Walesa had a meeting with the workforce of a Sosnowiec ropes and wires factory and heard complaints about the snail pace of privatization of the works. The president also faced strong criticism that he had failed to implement his presidential election programme from 1991.

He replied that the programme had not been implemented, because the means to do so had not been available. "Now, with the elections, you can change this. Later, if you think its necessary, you can change the president."

The meeting was picketed by a group of about 100 ecologists, carrying placards accusing the president of "forcing the Silesian coal-basin into poverty, because he refused to spend money on ecology."

One of the other meetings with Walesa was picketed by a hostile group of members of a newly established trade union "Sierpien-80" (August, 1980).

Suchocka: Market Economy Causing Social Problems

AU1806122593 Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 17—Free market economy transformations are causing social problems which should be solved both by the legislative and executive authorities, Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka said today in an opening speech to the international conference on the social impact of industry restructuring held in Warsaw.

The seminar has been organised by the Polish consulting committee "East-West parliamentary community" established in 1990 to tighten cooperation between parliaments of European and North American countries. Present in Warsaw are experts and MP's from Spain, France, Germany, Britain, the Czech Republic and Poland.

A Polish delegate, Professor Lucyna Frackiewicz from Katowice, told the seminar that no single region can cope with the problem of restructuring of industry on its own. The process must take some 20 to 25 years and the people involved should receive proper education and training.

The committee has already arranged similar conferences on the work of parliamentary committees, on the division of powers in a democratic system, and on relations between the Council of Europe and individual parliaments.

Onyskiewicz: European Security Facing New Tasks

AU1806140393 Prague CTK in English 1320 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] Prague, June 16 (CTK)—Poland is experienced in training military units destined to join the UN Peacekeeping Forces, therefore it has offered to the Slovak Army its aid in this sphere, Polish Defense Minister Janusz Onyskiewicz says in the Czech left-leaning daily RUDE PRAVO today.

Poland can help Slovakia to train soldiers and officers to serve in the UN forces. We could consider a question of joint military exercises as well, he adds.

After Czechoslovakia's split on January 1, 1993, the Polish Army had contacts mainly with the Czech Army and was interested to establish similar relations with the Slovak Army. That is why Onyskiewicz visited Slovakia on June 7-9.

Our cooperation (with the Slovak Republic) is only beginning and I believe it will be good, Onyskiewicz says referring to his Slovak trip. It is not directed against anybody. It will comprise cooperation of the countries which are facing the same problems and their level is identical as regards building democracy and switching over to the free-market economy. They also have identical views on the (current) European situation and are striving to join the European integration process, Onyskiewicz is quoted as saying.

He confirms that a small number of Czech and Slovak officers are studying at Polish military universities. He speaks in favor of such a tradition, which he considers one of the ways how to maintain good contacts between the countries' armies.

As to the converting the armament industry to civil production, which is faced by both Poland and Slovakia, Onyskiewicz stresses that with the restructuring, the basic arms industrial areas must be preserved, otherwise we could hardly speak of our country's independence. As the Polish armament industry will be incapable of satisfying all the army's needs, Poland finds it important to seek friendly partners in its neighborhood. The Czech and Slovak Republics surely rank among them, the paper quotes Onyskiewicz as saying.

Reacting to the ideas suggested by U.S. Defense Secretary Leslie Aspin on the creation of a new European

security system, which would reflect the emerging threat of ethnic and national conflicts, Onyskiewicz says that the system should not comprise entirely new elements but face new tasks in view of the world's changed political situation.

Even now it is obvious that the UN Peacekeeping Forces cannot be controlled from New York. The UN must charge, for example, the North Atlantic Council for Cooperation or structures of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), with managing certain tasks in this area. With their (these institutions') lacking sufficient instruments, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) emerges as an organizer of peacekeeping activities, Onyskiewicz says.

Regarding the recent suggestion by Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to create a new security zone in central and eastern Europe, Onyskiewicz says that he does not find it correct for a new political structure to be created by Central and Eastern European countries. The Visegrad group countries (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia - editorial note) want unambiguously to join the European structures and any other kind of uniting might not only complicate but also protract this process, Onyskiewicz explains.

He points out that if Russia were included in the structure suggested by Kravchuk, it would be reminiscent of the past and raise very unpleasant associations. If Russia were not involved, it could be understood as an attempt at its isolation.

Onyskiewicz thinks the same of another concept for the creation of a regional group presented by Polish President Lech Walesa. The extraordinarily serious question of security of the Eastern and Central European countries cannot be solved by the creation any new military blocs in this part of the continent, he underlines in RUDE PRAVO.

Thai Foreign Minister Meets With Suchocka

LD1806165793 Warsaw PAP in English 1439 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 18—Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka's meeting with visiting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand Prasong Sunsiri on Friday and conveyed to him an invitation for Prime Minister of Thailand Chuan Lukhpai to pay an official visit to Poland.

During the meeting, the Polish prime minister expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two states and with the intensity of the Polish-Thai dialogue.

Suchocka expressed the opinion that stabilization of Poland's economy opens a chance for the development of mutual economic contacts, especially among private firms.

Minister Sunsiri said that several bilateral economic agreements signed by Poland and Thailand during the past year, encourages the Thai government to develop trade with Poland.

Discusses Trade With Goryszewski

LD1906144593 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 19—Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri, now on a visit to Poland, met Saturday with Polish Deputy Prime Minister Henryk Goryszewski to discuss the establishment of a Polish-Thai bank and the opening of a Thai trade centre in Warsaw.

Minister Sunsiri declared that the Thai Government and business circles would like Poland to be a country from which Thailand could develop the export of its products to the former USSR.

Deputy Prime Minister Goryszewski declared on his part that Poland sees Thailand as a "gate for Polish business to enter the countries of South-east Asia".

Goryszewski conveyed to minister Sunsiri an invitation for Thai Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Suphachai Phanitchaphak to visit Poland. The visit would take place after the parliamentary elections in Poland and the appointment of a new government.

Meets With Foreign Minister

BK1906014393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Jun 93 p 2

[Text] Poland has offered technological assistance to help develop the State Railways of Thailand as part of expanded cooperation between the two countries, according to a Foreign Ministry statement released yesterday.

Poland also offered to enter into joint ventures with Thai businessmen in the former Soviet Union and Indochina using its experience of the markets in these countries, the statement added.

The offers were made on Thursday during a discussion in Warsaw between Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri and Polish Foreign Minister Krzyzstof Skubiszewski.

The two sides agreed to widen the scope of bilateral trade which is currently limited to consumer products, the statement said.

To promote trade they discussed possibilities of opening up a business centre, a Thai bank branch to deal with questions of payment, and a Thai consulate in Poland.

Skubiszewski, Indonesian Foreign Minister Meet

LD2106131293 Warsaw PAP in English 1150 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 21—Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Alatas, on a visit to Poland, and his

Polish counterpart Krzysztof Skubiszewski chaired Polish-Indonesian plenary talks at the Foreign Ministry on Monday.

Coming out of the talks, Alatas stressed Poland's role as a bridge for Indonesia's entrance "to other markets of this part of Europe."

He added that the "deepening of knowledge on economic potential and possibilities of both countries" is one of the basic conditions for the development of Polish-Indonesian economic contacts.

Minister Skubiszewski on his part said that Poland is very much interested in the development of relations with South-east Asia and "Indonesia has a leading role here." The minister added that Poland's economic offer for Indonesia may include cooperation in the development of coal mining and the ship building industry.

Deputy Prime Minister Fears Left-Wing Victory

AU1806113893 Warsaw PAP in English 1554 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 17—Deputy Prime Minister Henryk Goryszewski said today that the parliamentary elections in Poland "may place the Sejm (lower house) in the hands of populists capable of irresponsibly increasing inflation or lead to a victory of the pragmatically oriented left-wing."

Goryszewski, who was speaking to lecturers and students of the Catholic Theology Academy in Warsaw, warned that the victory of the left-wing would mean the beginning of a "30-40 year construction of a socialist, though not communist, Poland" in which the role of the Roman Catholic Church and its social teachings would be reduced to a minimum.

"Therefore, we Catholics should show responsibility and actively participate in Poland's political life," he stressed, also quoting Pope John Paul II as saying that Catholics must not turn their back on politics.

According to Goryszewski, the government's fall should not be ascribed to economic scandals or to the secret agents' files affair, but to the loss of trust among Polish people that Poland will come out of the crisis, despite many signs pointing to economic improvement.

Goryszewski also came out in favour of setting up a Catholic University in Warsaw, "the capital of a Catholic state and nation." This proposal, although unexpected, was enthusiastically received by the meeting.

Privatization Official: Effects Not Immediate

LD1806155693 Warsaw PAP in English 1451 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 18—Anticipating that privatization will become a campaign issue in the coming parliamentary elections, the ministry for privatization has published a report on the state of privatization in Poland which is to give a picture based on facts and figures and prevent demagogy. At least this is what the Minister for Privatization Janusz Lewandowski hopes for.

He told reporters Friday it was untrue that ownership transformations generated unemployment. To the contrary, he said, privatization opened new job opportunities and workers of privatized firms were given guarantees of employment for at least 12 months.

Lewandowski also denied charges that Polish firms were sold to foreign investors at half-price. He noted that only 60 firms were sold to foreigners, while over 700 others were handed over to Polish investors under leasing agreements.

The minister stressed that privatization was a long process whose effects could only become tangible after some time.

Farmers Solidarity Congress Begins

LD1806124793 Warsaw TV Polonia Network in Polish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] [Announcer Dorota Warakomska] Sixty-nine people out of 414 delegates arrived for the extraordinary congress of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Individual Farmers Solidarity [NSZZ-RI Solidarity] in Zgierz. The congress was due to start at 1030.

[Begin recording] [Congress National Commission Chairman Piotr Baumgart] Unfortunately, Mr. Wierzbicki is waging a full disinformation campaign and usurping the right to decide about the trade union in a way that is contrary to resolutions—valid and legal resolutions of the National Council, which is the highest authority of the trade union apart from the congress that is just starting its meeting.

[Correspondent Magdalena Sledzinska, reporting from Zgierz] The Sixth National Congress of the NSZZ-RI Solidarity must take place by the end of June. This is when the time expires that the registration court granted trade unionists to do everything necessary for the trade union to be legal. Due to statutory mistakes, the registration court invalidated the presidium of the national council of the trade union. A new statute will be the most important task for trade unionists during the three-day debate. Also on the agenda is the drawing up of programmatic principles. [end recording]

Farmers' Circles, PSL To Nominate One Ticket

LD1906172793 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 19—The main council of the National Union of Farmers, Farmers' Circles and Organizations on Saturday resolved that Farmers' Circles candidates would run in the forthcoming parliamentary elections on the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) ticket.

The council also appointed teams to work on a pact for Polish agriculture. The teams will deal with the problems of farmers debt relief, protection of domestic market, credits, restructuring, privatization of state farms and social conditions in the countryside.

In a letter addressed to the participants in the Saturday meeting Deputy Prime Minister Henryk Goryszewski stressed that those working on the pact must take into account the existing socio-economic situation so as not to waste the hitherto results of the economic reform.

Christian Nationals, PSL-PL Form Coalition

LD2006194293 Warsaw PAP in English 1806 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 20—Representatives of the Christian National Union (ZCHN) and the Polish Peasant Party-Peasant Agreement (PSL-PL) on Sunday agreed to form a Christian-Peasant-National election coalition.

In a joint communique issued following today's meeting the two parties said that the coalition is opened to parties and organizations of similar political outlook.

PC, RDR Form Center-Right Coalition

LD2006193793 Warsaw PAP in English 1838 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 20—The Centre Alliance (PC) and the Movement for the Republic of Poland (RDR) have set up the Committee for the Polish Unity (zjednoczenie polskie) electoral list, the parties announced on Sunday.

The committee has received the support of the Christian-Democratic Labour Party, the Movement of the Third Republic, the Congress of Citizens of the Republic of Poland, and the Christian Democracy.

Leader of the PC Jaroslaw Kaczynski said that the setting up of the committee is "the first, very important, and I hope decisive step offering a chance for success."

RDR Chairman Jan Olszewski said the foundation of the committee is "a response to public demand for the setting up of uniform organizations of clearly spelled out political outlooks."

"We are several days late, but we managed to respond to expectations of many people in Poland to whom the ideals of the centre-right are close," Jan Parys of the Movement for the Third Republic said.

Statistics Office Reports Rise in Food Prices

LD1806211493 Warsaw PAP in English 1913 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 18—Food prices were 2.9 percent higher in the first ten days of June than ten days before, the Main Statistical Office (GUS) announced on Friday.

In the analogous period last May, the price growth was 2.7 percent, GUS says. The highest increase was recorded in the prices of fruit and vegetables (about 11.2 percent), while the smallest increase was found in the prices of butter (0.5 percent), and eggs (1.5 percent).

Poland To Export Over 100 Aircraft to Asia

LD1806205493 Warsaw PAP in English 1753 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 18—The Warsaw PZL aviation works has received an order for the delivery of over 100 "Wilga" training aircraft to one of the countries in south-east Asia, PZL's Director Ryszard Leja said on Friday.

"We delivered 20 "Orlik" training aircraft to two other countries recently," said Leja. Asked to name the countries involved he replied: "Do you know why we did not sell tanks to Pakistan? Because everyone knew that we are planning to sell them there."

Leja said that thanks to the contract for the delivery of 120 aircraft the Warsaw PZL works is "taking full advantage of its production capacity."

Iliescu on Talks in Switzerland, Value of Forums

AU2106080193 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1900 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Statement by President Iliescu aboard plane on his way to Bucharest from Crans Montana Forum meeting 20 June—recorded]

[Text] [Begin Iliescu recording] I think that this year's meeting in Crans Montana, which is the fourth and has become a traditional meeting, confirmed the value of these multilateral meetings. In a short time, such a meeting offers the opportunity for contacts with a great number of political figures, heads of state, heads of government, government members, businessmen, and people from various areas.

At the same time, I must mention the relaxed nature of these meetings, which ignore official protocol and provide opportunities for direct contacts, communication, and dialogues; these human contacts have their value in current political activity. From this point of view, I can say that this year's meeting, whose major objective was to establish the desirable dialogue between western and eastern Europe, to discuss the prospects of political and economic integration between the two zones on the one hand, and European stability and security on the other, as well as opening up toward other areas—considering that this meeting was also attended by representatives of the Arab world and the Asian republics of the former Soviet Union—represented a test and a useful platform for political communication on various major subjects.

As far as we are concerned, I think that the forum was a positive opportunity to present our concerns, Romania's situation, and the problem of political change, especially problems of economic reform and the transition to a market economy. At this forum, I was able to note a keen interest in Romania. The same thing I also noted during contacts I had with numerous heads of state and Swiss political and economic representatives, and through the massive attendance at the meeting devoted to Romania. This was noted by many people present in the great hall where the meeting on Romania was held.

It was also obvious from the way that the problems were perceived and in the questions asked by the participants, who proved their genuine interest in the processes that are taking place in Romania and in opportunities to expand various forms of cooperation in Romania.

I also would like to stress bilateral relations with Switzerland. During the forum meetings, I met with the president of Switzerland, with members of the Federal Council, with the minister of economy, Mr. Delamuraz, as well as with other members of the Federal Council, with representatives from federal and cantonal level, and with a large number of representatives from business and banking circles. After meetings in Geneva and Zurich, I continued such meetings here [Crans Montana] with representatives of certain companies and banking circles. During those talks I also noted this interest in Romania and I believe that, from this point of view, a favorable atmosphere is being created for developing bilateral relations at the political and governmenttal level and especially for a more active presence of business and banking circles in Romania. I think this is a very positive thing. [end recording]

Defense Minister on Visit to France

AU1806205093 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1955 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Statement by Defense Minister Niculae Spiroiu on return from visit to France, at Bucharest Otopeni Airport 18 June—recorded]

[Text] The most important moment of my visit was, undoubtedly, my meeting with Mr. Francois Leotard, France's minister of defense, with whom I met yesterday morning, together with Romania's ambassador. Our discussion lasted half an hour, during which we took stock, so to say, of the activities envisaged by this year's cooperation plan. I came up with the idea—with which Mr. Leotard agreed—that it is necessary for us to turn the administrative settlement between the Romanian and French Armies into a government accord, a thing with which he fully agreed.

Certainly, we also discussed issues pertaining to relaunching the program that the Romanian aeronautical industry had planned with various French aeronautical institutions; I also held meetings at [word indistinct] with General (?Mitterrand), as well as with representatives of the Eurocopter company, which includes companies with which our enterprise in Brasov cooperated in connection with the manufacture of helicopters. I also met with representatives of the (?Thompson) company and with a number of French companies.

I paid due attention to the stand, which presented a model regarding the modernization of the MiG-21 plane and, of course, our exercise plane IAR-99 or its variant IAR-109. I noted numerous visitors at this stand. Yesterday, for instance, when I wanted to see this stand, the chief of staff of the Polish Army was there, and many other armies from Central and Eastern Europe paid great attention to the modernization of the MiG-21 plane, which made a positive impression.

This is why I think that the invitation extended to me by the French Government and personally by the French minister of defense was beneficial both as regards relations between the two Armies and developing cooperation between the aeronautic industries.

Australian Foreign Minister on Relations

AU2006131193 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1726 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 19/6/1993—Senator Gareth Evans, minister of foreign affairs of Australia, told the press on arrival at the Otopeni Airport on June

19 that Romania was to Australia the most important outlet in Central Europe. The Australian chief diplomat pays a three-day official to Romania, the first after a long while at this level, paid at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Teodor Melescanu.

The schedule of the visit includes talks with his Romanian counterpart, calls on President Ion Iliescu and Premier Nicolae Vacaroiu, interviews with other Romanian dignitaries. An agreement on investment promotion and guaranteeing between Romania and Australia will be signed on the occasion.

The Australian chief diplomat said that while in Romania he would discuss aspects of development of the bilateral relations both on a political-diplomatic plane and in trade and investments and would exchange views on international issues.

FDSN Coordinating Council Elects Executive Bureau

AU2006151293 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1000 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] At its first meeting today, the Coordinating Council of the Bucharest Municipality FDSN [Democratic National Salvation Front] elected through a secret ballot the Executive Bureau, which includes one president, five vice presidents, three secretaries, and 12 members representing Bucharest districts.

Deputy Mircea Pavlu was elected president. Mrs. Dana Gheorghe and Messrs. Constantin Ivanovici, Barbu Traian, Eugen Plesca, and Ion Spinu were elected as vice presidents. Mihai Savuscan, Mihail Iorga, and Dan Darabont were elected as secretaries.

Our correspondent Tudor Stanciu also reports that the proceedings of the Bucharest Municipality FDSN Coordinating Council were attended by Mr. Adrian Nastase, first deputy president of the party and president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Gheorghe Vilceanu, FDSN vice president and Bucharest prefect.

Free Democratic Party Leader Explains Program

AU2106101193 Bucharest DIMINEATA in Romanian 12-13 Jun 93 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Nica Leon, president of the Free Democratic Party, by Ion Pavelescu; place and date not given: "'We Are Too Poor To Start Fighting Among Ourselves'"]

[Text] He has barely turned 38 and possesses all the characteristics typical of his age. He is nostalgic, suspicious, arrogant, and he considers himself the victim of a conspiracy of silence. He believes he has miraculous solutions for all the difficulties confronting the country, and since he does not have anybody to fight with, he invents enemies who can be only the members of the leadership.

And still, this very strange person, this real fault-finder, who is constantly agitated and constantly in search of important rivals, played a role, and not a small one, in the 1989 December events, changing the nature of the 21 December rally and making Nicolae Ceausescu understand that the huge scenarios in which he believed himself to be an expert could turn against him. This unique moment, which would fill an entire biography by itself, is the favorite subject to which he likes to return, no matter what issues one might want to discuss with him. We also approach him considering that the respective issue cannot help triggering confessions, and this is the reason we are here.

[Pavelescu] Mr. Nica Leon, we would like to ask you how you managed to silence the dictator?

[Leon] It was very simple: I watched for a moment when there was a pause and then started shouting as loudly as I could: "Long live Timisoara!" "Down with the hangman!" and "Down with the tyrant!"

[Pavelescu] What was the reaction?

[Leon] Ceausescu heard it and looked astonished toward the spot where I was shouting. People started running away. People were scared about what might happen to them. There was such pandemonium that people were treading on each other. A woman was simply crushed. As far as I was concerned, after I shouted those slogans I found myself alone in the middle of the square in front of the former Central Committee building. Nobody stopped me. The Interior Ministry officers who were guarding the premises looked at me as if I were a ghost.

[Pavelescu] You have 10 degrees of revolutionary....

[Leon] No sir, I have none. Neither a badge nor any other sign of recognition. I am not exempt from taxes. I earn my living. I do not owe anything to anybody.

[Pavelescu] However, you established a party. Why?

[Leon] The Free Democratic Party that I established and with which I participated in the 1990 and 1992 elections is my most important work.

[Pavelescu] How many members can you boast of in your party?

[Leon] I am not boasting. We have about 5-10,000 registered members.

[Pavelescu] And how many members pay membership fees?

[Leon] Well, that is a bit more difficult to tell exactly....

[Pavelescu] You have not really won in the two parliamentary elections....

[Leon] There is a vacuum around us. There is a conspiracy of silence. Just look at the rules they set on television: they want me to explain a doctrine in 30 seconds. Even if you were a genius you could not do that.

[Pavelescu] Since we are on the subject, what ideology did you formulate to be the foundation of your party?

[Leon] This is no secret: we have a social liberal doctrine.

[Pavelescu] Well, but that is what Mr. Manzatu also says....

[Leon] Well, he took it from me!

[Pavelescu] Is that not a bit of exaggeration?! Mr. Manzatu is nevertheless a well-known scientist....

[Leon] That might be so, but this is the doctrine that appears in our program.

[Pavelescu] Do you have a program?

[Leon] Certainly we have a program. (Mr. Nica Leon rushes out and returns with a not very thick file). Everything is included here. We have solutions for all problems.

[Pavelescu] If you had to describe it for those who are not familiar with it, how would you define the major aspects of the orientation that you promote?

[Leon] It is very simple: We wish to turn the citizen into the owner of the wealth that he himself created, to ensure a standard of living that meets the minimum needs of each citizen, to establish a system of social self-protection, to transform the big property possessed by the Romanian citizen into a system of stocks with a constant value, to ensure the independence of the press, to respect the mechanism of democracy, and certainly, to respect political pluralism.

[Pavelescu] Well, but pluralism has already been established....

[Leon] What are you talking about? This is a covert pluralism. All the current politicians, regardless of what they call themselves, are supporters of those in power.

[Pavelescu] Even Mr. Coposu [National Peasant Christian Democratic Party leader]?

[Leon] Especially him. He is a person who did a lot of damage to this country! He is an old man who for all these years has never thought about Romania's well-being. After he reached his current position, he is not capable of thinking efficiently in order to bring about changes to improve the current situation in Romania.

[Pavelescu] If you trample on everybody, whom are you turning to in fact?

[Leon] We turn to all the poor and discontented people.

[Pavelescu] Does it not sound a little bit like the communist credo?

[Leon] Sir, I fought against communism when nobody in this country dared to open his mouth. In 1982 I heard that there was discontent at the IMGB [Bucharest Heavy Machinery Enterprise]. I went there and prompted the beginning of a strike.

[Pavelescu] Let us return to the present. Why did you withdraw from the campaign during the presidential elections?

[Leon] Were they really elections? The electoral law is antidemocratic. I did not withdraw. I boycotted the elections.

[Pavelescu] You turned down an opportunity. People could have learned more about you....

[Leon] Maybe. But with what can you make propaganda?

[Pavelescu] It is rumored that you are anti-Semitic to a certain extent. What can you say about that?

[Leon] Such fabrications spring only from stupidity, evil, and envy.

[Pavelescu] Somebody was saying with certitude that you have set up death brigades, just in case....

[Leon] That is another concoction. Sir, we are too poor to start fighting among ourselves.

[Pavelescu] Immediately after December [1989] it was rumored that you had been a Securitate member.

[Leon] Ridiculous! It is I who told them about Colonels Octavian, Nae, and Lazarescu, that they should have not been imprisoned, that on the contrary, they should have been treated as heroes of the revolution. Those officers, who had to chose between defending the dictator and firing on the people—you realize what it would have meant if only one sergeant major had started shooting; nobody would have been left alive in the center of Bucharest—and to leave the gates of the Central Committee headquarters open to those who wanted to fight with the leadership, they chose the nonviolent version. Nobody understood them. I have heard that they still have no rights whatsoever. A pity.

[Pavelescu] This is how the interview ended, one of the most unusual ones I have ever done. Promoting a messianism that some would call a suburb-type of behavior, mixing disturbing confessions with the simple gesture of a rebel, believing himself the providential person condemned to be ignored by people, taking up a posture of frustrated individual, but nevertheless emanating energy, dividing his time between a trade that allegedly brings him a nice income and organizing various actions devoted to tough sports (boxing and martial arts) Nica Leon is constantly building his individual image. However, I noticed a great sadness in his eyes. It is the depression of the person who has too much time and does not know what to do with it to spend it efficiently.

Manolescu Says PAC Ready for Coalition

AU1806073893 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1509 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 17/6/1993—The Civic Alliance Party, PAC, is ready to consider any proposal for a coalition government to include all the opposition parties but to exclude the extremist forces, PAC President Nicolae Manolescu told the weekly news conference.

Another condition which the PAC sets is that that potential government has to provide guarantees for a true reform in Romania as this reform "did not even start. "We are prepared and we do not lack ideas and I believe we could assume the task of getting the country out of the crisis," Nicolae Manolescu said.

The PAC president said that at the time Romania suffered from an economic social, political and parliamentary crisis.

Referring to the chances of a coalition government, Nicolae Manolescu opined that they depended on President Iliescu's position. If President Iliescu leans a little towards the right, such a government could be formed.

The PAC president pointed out that none of the parties of the Democratic Convention nor the Democratic National Salvation Front took into account the possibility of early elections.

PRM Chairman Pledges To Back Government

AU1806165593 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1517 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 18/6/1993—Corneliu Vadim Tudor, chairman of the Greater Romania Party, PRM, told a Friday, June 18, press conference that the protocol recently signed by six parties of the opposition in view of a government coalition "is indicative of the lack of realism and maturity of Romania's political opposition."

Speaking about the protocol's signatories—the Christian Democratic National Peasant Party, the Liberal Party, considered rightist parties, but also the Social Democratic Party of Romania and the Democratic Party (National Salvation Front) which "are or should be left parties"—the PRM leader mentioned that "the said protocol begins with a false affirmation, it says that the signatories are center parties."

Corneliu Vadim Tudor opined that the Democratic Party (National Salvation Front) proved "impudent" when they had said that they could save the country, as "they have been responsible for the chaos and the social-economic ruin of the country for two years."

The PRM leader stated that he would continue to trust and back the Vacaroiu government. He urged the opposition to "leave the government work and cause no more agitation." He added that he had "sure" information which foreign forces have imperatively asked the opposition to take power.

The PRM chairman showed surprise at the "open interest of the American authorities that the opposition be co-opted in the governing act." C.V. Tudor mentioned that he had received three U.S. congressmen who had asked him, among other things, about the attitude of his party on the participation of opposition members in a government to be formed. He told them that "the leaders of the opposition cannot give serious guarantees to the population of this country," and he still maintains that, he added.

'Open Skies' Flight Scheduled in Hungary

AU2006142593 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1700 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of the accord reached by the Governments of Romania and the Republic of Hungary regarding the establishment of an Open Skies regime, which became effective 27 February 1992, a Romanian team will perform a surveillance flight in the Republic of Hungary on 22-23 June 1993. This will be the Romanian side's second surveillance flight in the Republic of Hungary this year.

The Hungarian side has already carried out two such surveillance flights in Romania this year, reads the communique of the Ministry of National Defense of Romania.

Vacaroiu on Problems of Journalists, Publishers

AU1906171793 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1450 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 19/6/1993—Romanian Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu gave an improvised news conference to representatives of the local press, at the Journalists' Colloquium in Costinesti. It was the first meeting of the kind of the premier.

The journalists outlined to the prime minister a train of problems, including the poor working conditions in local printing houses, the inordinately high tariffs some of those printing houses demand, printing workers having salaries far higher than the chief editors, the transparence or "fog" of some prefect's offices or local police when information is asked, the paper supply, the exaggerated VAT [Value-Added Tax] to be levied on publicity, etc.

The prime minister answered that the VAT would not be applied to radio, television and written press activities, that the government would support the modernization of printing houses in the provinces but it could not control the prices they put, which were settled by the market economy rules.

Premier Vacaroiu assessed that the printing houses could and ought to immediately start privatization and that

possibilities were analyzed by which the private newspapers could be assisted, through preferential tax rates. As for the difficult financial situation of the cultural monthlies, that have old tradition in Romania, of those for children and youth, the premier said the government would give them financial and other kind of assistance so that they may continue their activity.

Daily Comments on Drop in Investments in 1993

AU1806122393 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0853 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 18/6/1993—Investments dropped 50 per cent in the first five months of 1993 as compared with the same period of 1992. This was the conclusion of a recent debate organized upon the initiative of the Romanian Association of Building Enterprises. "It is time we sounded the alarm and recalled those who run the country that nothing can be done without investments. There can be no economic development without investment."

Paradoxically, MERIDIAN notes, these first years of Romania's transition to the market economy are not characterized by a clear and outspoken option of the economic policy for domestic investments, as an instrument with a well established role in the implementation of the reform. "Even the policy of macro stabilization conducted by the Vacaroiu Government," MERIDIAN opines, "gives pride of place to the same monetarist and financial instruments. There is much talk of foreign investments and less of domestic investments, either because the budget is thinning out or because of the liberalization that has led to a crumbling of the investment effort."

Unlike past times when investments used to be thought out under the baleful influence of megalomania, arbitrariness and autarchy, participants in the debates stressed, the investment priorities must now be established by instruments of rating the market efficiency instead of particular, own needs.

Analyzing the causes of the alarming, 50 per cent drop, only in the first five months of this year of investments, MERIDIAN mentions among other things: the delayed voting of Romania's 1993 budget, so the budget allotments have not even now reached the investors (public corporations, etc), foreign investment programs announced to start this year, financed mainly by the World Bank to the end of developing the energy sector, the infrastructures—roads, transport, etc, were stopped consequent to the Romanian Finance Ministry's failure to give the advance money, the exemption of private building companies of taxes only for one year instead of five, etc. We should not omit the Romanian banks either, MERIDIAN concludes, as they have not complied enough with the government investment strategy.

Foreign Media Bulletin: Balkan Crisis 21 June
WA2106170193

The following is an overview of current FBIS reporting on events in the Balkans. It supplements other FBIS reporting and consists primarily of selected summaries of longer reports. For reference purposes, serial numbers of the longer reports are provided.

SUMMARY

Krajina "electoral commissioner" reports "99 percent" of Serbs in Croatia voted on unification with Bosnian Serbs during 19-20 referendum ... Imprisoned Serbian opposition leader Draskovic transferred to military hospital, supporters demonstrate in Belgrade ... Bosnian Presidency member Abdic questions President Izetbegovic's rejection of peace plan ... All sides report cease-fire violations ... EC foreign ministers to discuss plan to partition Bosnia.

POLITICAL

SERBS VOTE FOR UNIFICATION (AFP, Knin Radio): Krajina "electoral commissioner" announces "99 percent" of Serbs participating in 19-20 referendum voted to accept unification with Bosnian Serbs. Commissioner expresses "surprise" at turnout, which reportedly involved 50,000 more Serbs than Krajina officials had estimated to be living in Croatia. (AU2106131993, AU2OO6192593)

DRASKOVIC TRANSFERRED TO HOSPITAL (TANJUG, AFP): Lawyers of Serbian opposition leader Draskovic say he has been transferred to a military hospital, despite judge's order that he be admitted to a clinic for a neurological examination. Doctors who had examined Draskovic say he is suffering "severe" head pains, partial memory and coordination loss. "Several thousand" Draskovic supporters demonstrated for his release in Belgrade before being dispersed by "strong police presence." (AU1806202393, LD1906135893)

ABDIC QUESTIONS IZETBEGOVIC STAND (Zagreb Radio): Announcing a 21 June meeting of the Bosnian Presidency to discuss Bosnian President Izetbegovic's rejection of proposal to partition the country into three ethnic units, Presidency member Abdic says "no proposal" on the future makeup of Bosnia "should be rejected in advance." Responding to reports that Abdic is "ready to negotiate" with Serbs and Croats about the proposal, Bosnian Army chief Delic says Army will only abide by decisions made by Izetbegovic. (LD21O6O74693, LD2006143693)

GRANIC CLARIFIES REFUGEE POLICY (Zagreb Radio): Croatian Foreign Minister Granic denies reports that Croatia is changing its policy on Muslim refugees but admits that it is considering "certain minor changes which refer to accommodation." Suggesting Croatia has accepted too many refugees, Granic says in the future refugee aid will be provided "in line with" Croatian resources. (LD2OO6212593)

MILITARY

CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS REPORTED (TANJUG, Sarajevo Radio, Zagreb Radio): All three sides in the Bosnian conflict report violations of cease-fire that went into effect at noon on 18 June. Sarajevo Radio reports Serbian attacks on Muslim forces in northern Bosnia, Bihac, and near Gorazde. Croatian forces report Muslim offensive against Croatian villages in central Bosnia continuing. Serbian forces accuse Muslims of attacking Serbian positions in Doboj, starting new round of fighting in eastern Bosnia. (LD2006113593, AU2106091293, LD1906151093, LD2006191593, LD21O612O293, LD2O06101193)

SERBS HALT UN AID CONVOY (Zagreb Radio, AFP): UNHCR says Bosnian Serbs have halted UN aid convoy en route to besieged Muslim enclave of Gorazde. UNHCR calls action "unacceptable." (LD21O612O393, AU2106132393)

MUSLIMS THREATEN CHEMICAL WEAPONS (Sarajevo Radio): In a letter to Bosnia's UN mission, Muslim forces in Tuzla threaten to use chemical weapons against enemy "soldiers and citizens" if Bosnian Serbs do not lift siege of Gorazde.

DIPLOMATIC

EC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONSIDER PLAN (AFP): EC foreign ministers meeting in Copenhagen considering Conference on Yugoslavia Cochairman Owen's new plan, which would allow the Bosnian Muslims to regain less land than they would have under the old Vance-Owen plan. Danish Foreign Minister Petersen, whose country holds rotating EC presidency, says that although he had earlier been in favor of the Vance-Owen plan, the EC has to "face up to the fact" that "the situation has deteriorated very considerably" since then. However, British Foreign Secretary Hurd says that Bosnia "must be one country" and warns that negotiators must avoid "a partition like the one in Poland in the 18th century." (AU2106064993)

Speculation on Abdic Ousting Izetbegovic

AU2106124793 Paris AFP in English 1221 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Zagreb, June 21 (AFP)—The collective presidency of war-torn Bosnia was to meet in Zagreb Monday [21 June] as pressure mounted on its leader Alija Izetbegovic to accept partition along ethnic lines.

The meeting set for 5:00 p.m. (1500 GMT) of five of the 10 political members of the presidency will not include Izetbegovic as he is expected in Copenhagen to meet E.C. foreign ministers on Bosnia. But his faithful lieutenant Vice-President Ejup Ganic will attend at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Speculation has been growing that Izetbegovic could be ousted as president at the meeting of the collective presidency. The man emerging as his rival is Fikret Abdic, a Moslem member of the presidency from the northwest Bosnian region of Bihac.

Abdic, who has close links to Croatia, said in a Croatian television interview Sunday that "no idea should be rejected," referring to the partition plan.

Bosnian Education Minister Nikolas Kovac, a Serb but an Izetbegovic loyalist, told AFP in Zagreb Monday [21 June] that Abdic was "perhaps the man to make concessions."

But he said Izetbegovic had also changed, even if he still expected the sovereignty of Bosnia-Herzegovina to be respected as an independent state recognized by the United Nations.

Kovac said however that Izetbegovic's future as president was uncertain. "It is false to say that Izetbegovic is an obstacle to peace," Kovac said.

He said the Izetbegovic, 67, might step down but would "demand that the leader of Bosnian Croats Mate Boban also resign," Kovac said. [passage omitted]

Abdic is a businessman who has built his power base in Bihac, far from the political center in Sarajevo. He has close links with Croatia, which borders Bihac.

His business, the agricultural firm Agro-Komerc, was involved in a financial scandal in the former Yugoslavia in the 1980's.

He has little support in the Bosnian Army and left Sarajevo last September criticizing Izetbegovic for intransigeance.

The Bosnian presidency has in peace seven members—two Croats, two Moslems, two Serbs and one independent. It is expanded in war to include the prime minister, the army chief and the parliamentary speakers—a 10-member body.

Army Reasserts Loyalty to Izetbegovic

LD2006143693 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] In connection with reports carried yesterday by some news agency that Mr. Fikret Abdic [a member of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency] was ready to negotiate with Serbs and Croats about Milosevic and Tudjman's proposal on a confederal Bosnia-Herzegovina, Commander of the Supreme Command Staff of the [Bosnia-Herzegovina] Armed Forces Rasim Delic has informed the cochairmen of the Geneva conference [on former Yugoslavia], Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, that the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army will continue to implement only decisions made by the legal republican Presidency and signed by Presidency President Alija Izetbegovic.

Any other decision or individual stands made outside the framework of the legal procedure—and even if made by Mr. Abdic—are not binding on the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army. This is the unanimous stand of the General Staff of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and of all its five corps, including the Bihac-based fifth corps [Bihac is the power-base of Mr. Abdic].

Izetbegovic Calls For Postponement of Geneva Summit

AU2106105493 Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Geneva, June 21 (AFP)—Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic called Monday [21 June] for the postponement of a summit of the presidents of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, and Croatia planned for Wednesday [23 June] in Geneva, the Bosnian Government envoy here said.

Mustafa Bijedic said Izetbegovic wanted time to consult his government and the Bosnian Parliament on the new Serbo-Croat plan to partition Bosnia-Herzegovina into what would amount to three ethnically-defined states.

No response was immediately available from the other two presidents.

EC To 'Exert Maximum Pressure' on Izetbegovic

AU2106112393 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Copenhagen, June 21 (AFP)—Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic was due here Monday [21 June] for crucial talks with European Community ministers expected to pressure him into accepting an ethnic partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

E.C. foreign ministers on Sunday vowed to maintain Bosnia's territorial integrity but appeared set to go along with its division into Serb, Croat and Moslem regions as the only way out of the brutal 14-month civil war.

The community, which opened its semi-annual summit here Monday, has gone back to a proposal for ethnic cantons it first advanced in March of 1992. Serbia and Croatia advanced a similar scheme on Wednesday [16 June] in Geneva.

But Izetbegovic, head of the collegial presidency of Bosnia's Moslem-led government, rejects any ethnic carve-up as an invitation to further ethnic cleansing and has refused to participate in further talks.

The Bosnian president, reportedly in danger of being ousted, was to fly here Monday for talks with the E.C. "troika" of foreign ministers from past, present and future presidents Britain, Denmark and Belgium. [passage omitted]

E.C. officials here said they would exert maximum pressure on Izetbegovic to back the latest peace plan following the collapse of E.C.-United Nations efforts to negotiate Bosnia's division into 10 semi-autonomous provinces.

"We shall seek to point out to him the advantages of engaging seriously and personally in these negotiations," a senior British official said of the latest E.C. initiative, which was to have been presented Wednesday [23 June] in Geneva. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, the community has shown no sign of relaxing its opposition to allowing the Moslem-led forces to arm themselves by exempting them from a U.N. embargo on weapons supplies in Bosnia.

"Arming the Moslems is not on the agenda," said the senior British official, who asked not to be named. Analysts suggested the aim was to reduce the Bosnian Government's options and expectations, and force it to negotiate. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Izetbegovic's position within his seven-member collegial presidency appeared fragile amid persistent rumours he could be ousted by colleagues more amenable to an ethnic division of Bosnia.

The Sarajevo leadership was to meet Monday [21 June] in the Croatian capital of Zagreb and it was not clear whether Izetbegovic, who flew to Vienna on Sunday [20 June] from Turkey, would attend.

Bosnian Presidency To Meet in Zagreb

LD2106074693 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Fikret Abdic, member of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, has announced a meeting of all the members of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency to be held today in Zagreb. He said this meeting was as a result of the very complex, military, political, and economic situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Abdic also said that no single idea on the organization [ustroj] of Bosnia-Herzegovina should be rejected in advance and added that the Vance-Owen plan should be supplemented.

Muslims Threaten Use of Chemicals Against Serbs

LD2006174893 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Excerpt] If the Serb offensive on Gorazde does not stop today and if the UN forces do not enter the town, the command of the 2d Corps of the Muslim army in Tuzla will probably use tankers containing chloride, releasing them in the direction of Serb soldiers and also civilians. This is said in a letter to the UN Security Council sent by the command of the 2d Corps of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army in Tuzla. The letter goes on to say that the plans have already been worked out in detail, and tankers containing sufficient amounts of chloride and other chemical agents have been prepared.

We have also received an item of news from New York in connection with this. Muhamed Sacirbej, Bosnia-Herzegovina ambassador to the United Nations, has confirmed that he received a copy of the letter from the command of the 2d Corps of the Muslim army containing the ultimatum that they would cause an ecological disaster. Stressing that the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government does not support this action, and that it will do everything to calm the situation, Sacirbej urged the international community to take adequate measures at this critical moment, in order to restore confidence and the feeling of security among the frightened and encircled people. [passage omitted]

Army's 'Last Warning'

LD1906185993 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] We have just received a fax message, authorized by the General Staff of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina general, sent by the 2d Corps Command in Tuzla to the UN Security Council that reads as follows: [break in transmission] this is to inform, via the mission of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in New York, and Milosevic, Karadzic, and Mladic. Following the United Nation's appraisement of global political relations regarding the situation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the appraisment of the situation in the battlefields, above all on the Gorazde front-line, where there is no observance of the signed cease-fire while a brutal offensive is continuing, we feel a need to present our stands and demands in a more explicit way:

1. For a long while we have understood the incapability of UN policies to resolve the problem of the people of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. We cannot, however, understand its hypocrisy and lack of sensitivity to the human suffering in the besieged town of Gorazde and everything else that is happening to all of us in the

Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Along the River Drina [break in transmission] that you have designated as protected areas.

2. We cannot understand that the most powerful intelligence services and their teams do not know the balance of forces, i.e. what should be done to calm down this situation. We do not want to pontificate, but we have to repeat at least: The chetnik group headed by Karadzic understands only military might and military defeat. To this end we demand that the arms embargo is lifted, so we can help ourselves, our people as well as the international organization.

3. Given that you have denied us the right to defend ourselves and receive help, although you have not denied our right to self-defense, the 2d Corps Command is forced to voice its last warning to the UN Security Council, Karadzic, Milosevic and Mladic: We shall use every means and rights at our disposal in order to put an end to the war in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and primarily to put an end to the offensive against Gorazde and its surrounds. Having said that, we refer to the following:

a) The chetnik onslaught on the town of Gorazde and its surrounds has to stop by 0800 Central European time [0600 GMT] on 20 June.

b) Aid convoys carrying food and members of the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] must enter Gorazde by the same deadline to protect the refugees and citizens from the gravest premeditated crime in [words indistinct] humankind.

c) Once this deadline has expired the 2d Corps Command will consider and suggest measures and decide to use chlorine tanks against enemy soldiers and citizens along tactical directions. Following [words indistinct] of the Tuzla province, since Gorazde is an integral part of this province, as well as permission by the command of the armed forces of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina we are going to use terminal means to put an end to this war, thus ending our and your pains.

We warn you that we do have detailed plans, prepared tanks, and sufficient amounts of chlorine as well as other chemical agents to neutralize manpower in an area nearly the size of Europe. Finally, gentlemen, we ask you once again to either put an end to this war by use of force or to enable us to defend ourselves by lifting the arms embargo. Otherwise we will use what we dispose of.

[Signed] 2d Corps Command of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Karadzic, Boban Reportedly Discuss Bosnia Map

LD2006185793 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Herceg Novi, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—Radovan Karadzic, president of the Serb republic [in Bosnia-Herzegovina], and Mate Boban, president of the Croat Community of Herceg-Bosna, have held talks behind closed doors today in a villa belonging to the Montenegrin Ministry of Internal Affairs in Njivice near Herceg Novi.

It has been learned that the talks began around 1100 and ended at 1830 when the participants left Njivice escorted by Montenegrin policemen. Boban went toward Dubrovnik via the border crossing of Debeli Brijeg, while Karadzic and Momcilo Krajisnik, president of the Serb republic assembly, went to Tivat airport where a plane awaited them.

What was discussed in Njivice remains a secret as yet. When journalists learned about the meeting during the day, they were not allowed to ask the participants any questions following the talks.

It is supposed that they discussed maps of Bosnia-Herzegovina, since security personnel on several occasions left the building carrying maps.

If any conclusion can be drawn from facial expressions, it should be said that members of both delegations left Herceg Novi in a cheerful mood.

Bosnian Spokesman Accuses Owen of Pro-Serb Bias

AU2106131593 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Geneva, June 21 (AFP)—Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic called Monday [21 June] for the postponement of his summit with the presidents of Serbia and Croatia so that he could consult with Bosnian leaders on a Serbo-Croat plan to partition Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Bosnian Government envoy Mustafa Bijedic said Izetbegovic, who is due to meet in Copenhagen Monday with European Community leaders, wanted time to consult his government and the Bosnian Parliament on the new plan.

It would partition Bosnia-Herzegovina into what would amount to three ethnically-defined states.

"The parliament and the government had endorsed the Vance-Owen plan which had become their platform and they have to reconsider the situation," said Bijedic. "We need time and we will tell them soon when we can talk." [passage omitted]

Bijedic was critical of [David] Owen Monday saying that he was "representing a British neo-colonial framework" and that "his main aim is to defend the interests of the Serbs."

He also criticized the Serbo-Croat plan saying that it partitioned Bosnia-Herzegovina on the basis of territory gained by each party through military offensives. [passage omitted]

Muslims Getting Territory To Form State

LD2006184593 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Kragujevac, Yugoslavia, June 20 (TANJUG)—Speaker of the Bosnian Serb Parliament Momcilo Krajisnik said on Sunday that Bosnian Moslems were getting territory to form their own state, because it was in the interest of the other two nations—Serbs and Croats—in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina.

"We shall not be drawing the map in an office, or against the will of our people. It will have to be verified by the international community and that is why we are prepared to make concessions to attain the final goal," Krajisnik told local radio in Kragujevac, Central Serbia.

Last week's summit in Geneva was highly successful because it had proceeded from the actual situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, he said.

The reality was recognized that the Vance-Owen plan is a thing of the past and that three states should be created—independent or in lose confederation, with certain mutual ties based on parity or consensus, explained Krajisnik.

It is imperative at this point to stop the war, and then to begin demarcation... Unlike the Moslems, the Croats are willing to accept it, so that we shall first offer to them our proposals for the demarcation and a just constitutional arrangement which would in future hold the three sides together, he said.

Asked what would happen if Bosnian Moslem leader Alija Izetbegovic continued to refuse all proposals, Krajisnik replied: 'I think he is no longer in a position to dictate terms. He is a loser who is only prolonging the agony of his people by war. If he continues in this vein, he will be completely defeated. We believe that his aides have the wisdom to persuade him to accept the partition of Bosnia.'

To the host's comment that no state could be ethnically homogenous, Krajisnik said nobody was insisting on it. "National minorities in the Serb state will enjoy all minority rights and we will insist on the same rights for the Serbs in the other two states. There will probably be some migration, but it will not forced. However, we shall make possible a just exchange of property or compensation, of course on a voluntary basis and not by force," he explained.

Serb Assembly Speaker: Goal To Unify All Lands

LD1806153893 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Obrenovac, 18 Jun (TANJUG)—The cochairmen of the peace conference (on former Yugoslavia) wanted to start the search for a global solution to the Serbian-Croatian question in Geneva, and although we are far from this goal, it is certain that Bosnia-Herzegovina will have to be transformed into three states on a confederal basis, Momcilo Krajisnik, chairman of the assembly of the Serb republic (in Bosnia-Herzegovina), told Radio Obrenovac today.

Krajisnik regards the resumption of talks next Wednesday as an opportunity to further develop the peace process, to consolidate the ceasefire, to work on delineation, and also as the beginning of the process of establishing relations in a future state community based on confederal foundations, which would be conditionally called Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Thereby, the Serbs would finally realize their right to have their state on the basis of the right to self-determination, Krajisnik stressed. In this context, we support tomorrow's referendum in the republic of Serb Krajina (RSK). We expect a positive outcome of the referendum, and following this, we shall draft a plan for a further unification. Clearly, our final goal is the unification of all Serbian people on both sides of the Drina River. If this were to be beyond our reach, then I do not see why anyone would deny us the right to unite with the Serbs west of the Drina River, like Serbia and Montenegro have done.

We should free ourselves of the complex of greater Serbia and should reject any condemnation of such a Serbia, Krajisnik said.

Land Mine Kills Canadian UNPROFOR Soldier

AU1806143393 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Sarajevo, June 18 (AFP)—A Canadian soldier serving with U.N. forces was killed by a landmine explosion in central Bosnia Friday [18 June] soon after a U.N.-brokered ceasefire went into effect, a U.N. spokesman here said.

The spokesman, Danish Captain Jes Frederiksen, said the armoured vehicle the Canadian soldier was travelling in hit a mine south of Visoko, 30 kilometres (18 miles) west of Sarajevo.

The Canadian contingent serving with the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia is based in Visoko.

Frederiksen said the vehicle came under fire before hitting the mine, but the circumstances of the soldier's death were still not clear, and he could not give the victim's name.

A ceasefire agreed Tuesday went into effect across Bosnia-Herzegovina at midday (1000 GMT) Friday. But U.N. officials said fighting continued in central Bosnia, and intermittent mortar rounds, tank fire and automatic gunfire could still be heard in the Bosnian capital.

Fierce Clashes Between Muslims, Croats Continue

LD2006182693 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG)—Fierce clashes between Moslem and Croat units continued overnight down the Neretva River in southern Herzegovina, while Croat artillery on Sunday resumed shelling towns in northern Herzegovina.

Fighting in Herzegovina's south has spread the conflict of former allies, Bosnian Moslems and Croats, to cover also the regions of Capljina, Stolac and Dubrava, the local Serb Army quarters announced.

In Jablanica, northern Herzegovina, overnight and on Sunday morning, seven civilians were killed and four wounded in a Croat artillery attack on the town, the Moslem Radio Sarajevo reported.

The radio asserted that artillery attacks caused widespread material damage and destroyed civilian facilities, while the Konjic General Hospital also was one of the targets.

Moslem military sources claimed they had reliable data that in the next two days Croat forces would launch a largescale offensive on Jablunica and Konic to cut off communications between the two towns and take control of the Jablanica hydro-electric power plant.

Serb Army sources said infantry clashes took place along the demarcation line in mostar overnight. The clashes were not reported by the Moslem radio which, however, did report about the sufferings of Moslems in the part of the city on the Neretva's right bank controlled by Croat forces.

At least 5,000 Moslems were driven out of the river's right to its left bank. Every night, several hundred Moslems were expelled.

Moslems on the left bank of the Neretva live in hardly bearable conditions. They are packed in the Moslem-controlled central part of the town of Mostar, lacking food and medicine.

On Sunday, the U.N. re-opened a humanitarian airlift to Sarajevo after a break of six days. The airport in Sarajevo was closed last Tuesday when two U.N. planes came under fire near the airport.

Attacks by HVO, Serbs

AU2106091293

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 21 June carries in its regular 12-minute newscast several reports on the fighting in the republic.

Reporting from Jablanica, Haldo Dervisbegovic says that "the shelling of the town continued during the night. The fighters of the Croatian Army and the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] from their stronghold in (?Slatina) used 122-mm mortars, antiaircraft guns and machine guns against residential districts. The worst period was between 1900 [1700 GMT] and 2100, and 2200 and 2400, but the attacks went on until 0500 this morning. There were 12 citizens wounded. During the night, the aggressor forces of the Croatian Army and the HVO attempted an infantry breakthrough on Mount (?Moksevic) with heavy artillery support. However, the defenders successfully repelled these crazed enemy forces, inflicting heavy losses on them. There is a deceptive lull this morning along the front lines."

In his report from Brcko, Hamiz Deronjic says that "the Serbian-chetnik aggressor kept up provocative fire through the night. Yesterday evening the chetniks also used artillery, albeit only symbolically, but nevertheless they fired 82-mm mortars at the Lipovac-(?Kladalj) region. This region was also hit by a 90-mm missile fired from an Osa portable rocket launcher. This morning chetnik small-arms fire can be heard from the direction of Vranovaca."

The studio announcer says that "the attacks by the aggressor's forces on Gorazde continued yesterday. The chetniks pounded some of the town's outskirts with artillery, which they also turned on the villages of (?Vranici) and (?Stupe). The aggressor continued the shelling of the free territories of Gornje Podrinje, around Foca and Kalinovik."

Describing the situation in Sarajevo, the studio announcer says that "the morning is relatively quiet. Chetnik infantry can occasionally be heard in the outskirts of Stari Grad and along the demarcation lines in Novo Sarajevo. Citizens of Novo Sarajevo are warned to be wary of chetnik snipers on the well-known intersections."

Serb Artillery Backs Croat Attacks

LD2006182593 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The fighting was again fierce on the Hadzici battlefield today. The Croat Defense Council [HVO] has been launching strong infantry attacks on the northern part of the battlefield, backed by chetnik artillery from Rakovica. According to the information service of the [Muslim] 9th Hill Brigade, hand-to-hand combat has been in progress near the village of Ginje where Bosnia-Herzegovina Army members succeeded in routing strong HVO forces, thus moving the frontline to our advantage. As we are filing this report the fighting is still in progress. Beside providing artillery support for the HVO, chetniks are also shelling civilian targets in Pazaric and Tarcin. Two civilians were slightly wounded and one was killed in these attacks. Five Bosnia-Herzegovina army soldiers were wounded and one was killed in clashes with the HVO today. [passage omitted]

'Livno Bombs'

LD2006223493 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] The activities of the extremist wing of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] in central Bosnia and Herzegovina are continuing, the news center of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina reports. Mate Boban has received the approval of Croatian Defense Minister Gojko Susak for the commencement of offensive operations in the regions of the towns of Gornji Vakuf and Bugojno. Concentrations of HVO fighters have been noticed in Duvno, while their deployment into combat positions around these towns has been going on since last night.

Four HVO generals arrived in Bugojno on the night of 17-18 June and are accommodated at the Villa Gorica. On Susak's orders, they will directly lead simultaneous assault operations in the directions of Jablanica and Konjic, as well as Bugojno and Gornji Vakuf. The planned destruction will be carried out by Livno bombs, that is, tank trucks full of fuel, while the teams in charge of carrying out this task have been summoned from Mostar and transported to Bugojno four days ago.

Mate Boban was of the opinion that towns should be taken one by one, but the stand taken by the Croatian Army's general command on simultaneous action, because the aggressor's army had promised back-up, prevailed in the end. Although it proved to be a failure, the scenario from Travnik and Kakanj was repeated—the exodus of ethnic Croats from Bugojno and Gornji Vakuf was registered on 19 June. Prior to their departure, certain individuals acquainted their Muslim neighbors with the HVO's intentions and justified their exodus by claiming that HVO fighters will apply force against those Croats who do not agree with the pullout strategy.

According to the latest news, HVO units from Prozor have dispatched five tanks in the direction of Bugojno and Gornji Vakuf via Mount Makljen as reinforcements to the units already in that area.

Croats Shelling Jablanica

LD2006101993 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Last night at 2010 hours [1810 GMT] fierce shelling of the town of Jablanica [Muslim-held town in central-southern Bosnia-Herzegovina holding key to control of nearby hydroelectric plant] began. Over 50 shells of great destructive power were fired—from 120-mm mortar launchers, tanks [word indistinct] and 122-mm howitzers—at the town from the well-known Croat military strongholds around Slatina [word indistinct] and Ustirama [both northwest of Jablanica].

In just one place, four people were killed by one enemy shell [passage omitted]. The destructive shells from the hills above Jablanica were being fired by the criminals until midnight [2200 GMT].

Again this morning at 0715 hours [0515 GMT] they resumed their destruction of the town. Deadly projectiles are falling in the immediate vicinity of a place where soldiers from a Spanish UN military battalion are stationed. As I report—and it is now 0930 hours [0730 GMT]—exploding shells, grenades, and missiles are shaking the town.

Muslims Attacking Croat-Held Areas

LD1906213593 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Muslims continued their attacks on Novi Travnik, Kiseljak, and Kresevo [all mainly Bosnian Croat-held municipalities in central Bosnia] today. Novi Travnik is relatively quiet now but Muslims are attacking Croat villages in the Kresevo and Kiseljak municipalities with undiminished intensity. Kresevo is under attack from two directions—Tarcin and Mount Igman [both Muslim-controlled]. [passage omitted]

The situation is also deteriorating in northern Herzegovina. Yesterday Muslims massacred two children and an 80-year-old woman in the village of Jurici in the Prozor municipality. Today they abused the cease-fire and captured six HVO [Bosnian Croatian Defense Council] soldiers in Boksevica [Prozor municipality]. Fellow HVO soldiers found their mutilated bodies during the afternoon.

Mostar and other parts of Herzegovina were relatively quiet today.

Attacks on Kresevo, Novi Travnik

LD2006221493 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 2050 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Muslim forces today attacked Kresevo, the mostly Croat municipality in central Bosnia. It is therefore clear what Izetbegovic wants. His army is launching infantry attacks from the directions of Konjic and Tarcin backed by mortars and cannons. Shells are hitting the town itself. There are many killed and wounded, mainly civilians. Many civilians have sought shelter in neighboring Kiseljak.

Muslim aggression also continues against Novi Travnik. Croat Defense Council defenders are firmly holding their lines. Marija Topic, our colleague from Vitez, has sent the following report to Croatian Television via radio amateurs:

[Topic] Another exodus by Croats from central Bosnia is impending. The monastery of Kraljeva Sutjeska has been demolished. The Muslim army has opened a headquarters in the monastery in Guca Gora. Churches in Travnik, Brajkovici, and Dolac have been desecrated. These are the last appeals from the grieving and bloody central Bosnia. It is a question of time when there will be no more appeals. Croat family houses have been on fire today in the areas of Gostilje and Puticevo.

A column of about 15,000 sad and tearful Croats from Kakanj is moving along their Via Dolorosa from Vares toward Kiseljak. [passage omitted]

Muslims Attacking Croats

LD2006155893 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The Muslim army is fiercely attacking Croat villages and Croatian Defense Council [HVO] positions in the Kresevo municipality. According to the information service of the HVO's third operational zone for central Bosnia, the area is coming under alternate artillery, mortar, and infantry attacks. [passage omitted]

Heavy fighting is also in progress around Boksevica, west of Konjic. The Sixth Corps of the Muslim army has been trying to seize this important strategic point for several days now.

Nine Killed

LD2006191593 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Report from Herzegovina by Zdenko Vranjes]

[Excerpts] Kresevo came under attack shortly before 1200 today. According to the information office of the Croatian Defense Council's [HVO] third operational zone, the Muslim army has been launching infantry attacks backed by mortars and tanks from the direction of Tarcin, Konjic, Fojnica, and Dusina. Shells are hitting the center of Kresevo as well, and civilians are trying to find shelter in neighboring Kiseljak.

According to reports from this office, nine people were killed and 18 wounded, while seven are missing today in central Bosnia.

The situation was calmer around Novi Travnik, Nova Bila, and Kiseljak, with sporadic provocations from infantry weapons by the Muslim army. Around 40 seriously wounded people have finally been evacuated today from the hospital in Nova Bila under UN Protection Force escort. The hospital could not provide conditions for their treatment for many days. It is planned to take them to a hospital in Split this evening.

Another good piece of news is that 220 members of the HVO have been released from prisons in Zenica. [passage omitted]

There was no peace around Prozor this afternoon. The Muslim army opened artillery fire on the villages of Ljubunci, Hudutsko, and Gracac, and mortar fire on a graveyard in Ljubunci during the funeral of three civilians massacred in the villages of Jurici yesterday, it has been reported by the HVO in Prozor.

Maltreatment of Croatian Villagers

LD1806173493 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] In the Croatian villages of Stranjani, Malkin Most, Konjevici, and Susanj in the municipality of Zenica and in the villages of Grahovcici, Cukle, and Novo Selo in the municipality of Travnik all men that the Muslim Army could find have been killed.

The oldest among those killed was 83, the youngest 16. Over 30 people have disappeared in Susanj alone and hundreds of others in the other villages. There is no news about those who have withdrawn in the direction of Nova Bila. Since there are no reports about them, the worst is feared. All Croats have been expelled from their homes in all of these villages. Thirty-five women and children are detained in a house in Susanj.

The Muslims are systematically moving into the ethnically completely cleansed villages of Stranjani, Malkin Most, Konjevici, Susanj, and Cukle, not allowing any access to UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force]. The Croats in Zenica are living in unbearable conditions, fearing for their lives. Muslims are bursting into their homes, expelling them from their flats, forcefully taking their food and other possessions, beating and threatening them, taking men away, after that their fate is not known. They are mobilizing young Croat men in the Muslim Army on a mass scale and it is feared that they are being taken to the battlefields of eastern Bosnia. The Croat flats in Zenica are full of starving refugees. They cannot see any possibility for survival there and plead to be taken out of Zenica.

HVO Returns Refugees

LD2006172193 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Vares, 20 June (TANJUG)—More than 12,000 refugees of Croat nationality from the areas of Kakanj and Kraljeva Sutjeska, who tried to cross the territory of the Serb republic [in Bosnia-Herzegovina] in the face of Muslim onslaught, have been returned to Vares.

The Serb authorities organized the reception for the Croats at the crossing of Brgule where they boarded buses and trucks provided by the Serb republic army. The refugees were about 10-km deep into Serb territory intending, as was planned, to go to Sokolac and thence on to Zvornik from which they would go wherever they wished, mainly to the Republic of Croatia.

This, however, did not come about, due to the insistence of Ivica Rajic, commander of the Croatian Defense Council's [HVO] military forces for central Bosnia, who arrived from Kiseljak via Serb territory in order to persuade the refugees to return first to Vares and then, if possible, to the territory from which they had escaped, which is now under Muslim control.

Following several hours of complete uncertainty, confusion, disputes, and persuasion, the Croat refugees were, against their will, returned to Vares aboard HVO trucks, while the vehicles provided by the Serb republic army returned home empty.

HVO officials said that on their part they will do everything they can to stop people leaving the ethnically Croat territory in this part of central Bosnia. At the same time, they expressed great gratitude to the Serb republic authorities for the understanding and efforts shown in receiving the Croat population.

Croat Refugees Flee

LD1906151093 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Excerpt] On the day the cease-fire in the municipalities of central Bosnia was due to come into force [18 June], 13 people were killed, 30 wounded, and 15 went missing, the information office of the third operational zone of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] for central Bosnia reports. This office has also reported that Muslim forces from Tarcin and Mt. Igman today continued their attacks on Kresevo, and that they fired more than 80 shells of various calibers at the defense lines in villages around Kiseljak.

In attacks by the Muslim army in the area of Nova Bila near Vitez, three members of the HVO were killed today and five wounded. In villages around Puticevo and Guca Gora some 10 Croatian houses were set on fire.

As the Novi Travnik HVO press center reports, the Muslim army has continued to bring in reinforcements in the area of Rostovo and Sebesic. During the night there was shooting in the village of Zubici and today several antitank missiles were fired from the part of Novi Travnik under Muslim control. Appeals for food and medicine are today again coming from Novi Travnik, Vitez, and Busovaca, where there is an increasing number of refugees.

Ham radios in Vares reported this afternoon that a column of several thousands refugees from Kakanj has set off from Vares on its "crusade," as the starving people themselves call their journey into uncertainty, driven out of villages in the Kakanj municipality by the recent Muslim offensive. This report has not yet been officially confirmed, but Croats in Kakanj have been saying for two days that they would set off for Croatia through territory under Serb control, which they are forced to do because Vares is completely surrounded.

This small town has not enough room to accommodate the refugees who have been sleeping for days in squares and parks; there is no water, medicine, or electricity. The many appeals sent to aid organizations have remained unanswered, the press office of the HVO in the Kakanj municipality reported this morning. [passage omitted]

Mass Exodus Continues

LD1906161193 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1528 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] Banja Luka, June 19 (TANJUG)—The evacuation of Croat refugees from Novi Travnik and the surrounding villages who have fled to the Serb-controlled territory neur Srbobran (formerly Donji Vakuf) will start on Saturday, said the office of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Banja Luka.

The about 2,000 Croat women, children and old people who, fleeing before an onslaught of Moslem fanatics, on Thursday sought refuge with the Serb fighters and the people of the Bosnian Serb Republic should be taken over by Croatian authorities in Novska.

This will be the second massive evacuation of Bosnian Croats from the Lasva valley who have found refuge with the local Serbs over the past week. After the Moslems seized Travnik, the Bosnian Serb authorities transferred to Croatia about 7,000 civilians and 1,000 troops who are now fighting on the Vares front.

The Croatian Radio on Saturday quoted ham operators in Vares as saying that that about 13,000 Croats driven out of Kakanj by the Moslems were preparing to go to Croatia.

The same source said the Croat refugees had decided to go to Croatia through the Bosnian Serb Republic because Vares was completely surrounded by the Moslems.

The refugees have opted for this desperate move because they can get no food, water, electricity and adequate medical care in Vares, the Croat authorities in Kakanj said.

The Moslem-controlled Sarajevo Radio, on the other hand, accused the Croats of bringing in more troops and arms to Mt Boksevica near Konjic. The broader areas of Jablanica and Konjic, and the Jablanica-Konjic road in the Neretva River valley are exposed to continued machine-gun and sniper attacks.

Croat snipers yesterday killed a civilian in Konjic, the radio said.

Muslim Forces Launch Attacks on Serbs

AU1806145693

[Editorial Report] Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1300 GMT on 18 June carries in its regular 33-minute newscast several reports on the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The studio announcer says that "clashes between Serbian and Muslim forces near Gorazde from the direction of Trnovo towards Dobro Polje in the Kalinovac municipality continued this morning. The Muslims are trying to penetrate Serbian defense lines with strong infantry attacks."

Vaso Antic reports from Orasje that "one Serbian soldier was killed, one injured, and one taken prisoner yesterday in the region of Krebsic and Vucilovac, 10-kilometers southeast of Orasje, when a small infiltration group ambushed soldiers who were securing minefields in the region. At around 1200 [1000 GMT] yesterday, Croat forces on this part of the front used artillery to shell the positions of the Serbian republic army from the occupied village of Vucilovac. Thirty 60-mm and 82-mm mortars were fired at Serbian positions in the region of Krebsici, 12-kilometers south of Orasje."

Reporting on the situation in Foca and Cajnic, correspondent Miso Vujovic says that "according to Serbian military sources, units of the so-called Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina tried to take several important positions in the direction of Cajnic with combined infantry and artillery attacks, but this was yet another fiasco."

Vlado Trisic reports on the situation on the Majevica front and says that "between 1000 and 1200, from their strongholds in Celic, north of Lopari, the Muslims peppered Serb positions in Pirkovci with heavy infantry and artillery fire. The statement goes on to say that Serb soldiers returned fire. After 1200, the cease-fire went into effect on the Majevica front. Many people, primarily soldiers, do not expect very much from it.

Attacks Toward Bijela, Osije

LD2006101193 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0928 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Trebinje, June 20 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Moslem forces early on Sunday launched an attack towards Bijela near Konjic and Osije in the municipality of Kalinovik, in eastern Herzegovina, Serb military sources in Trebinje said.

Despite the agreed ceasefire, the Moslem army also resumed attacks on Sunday morning towards Miljevina, Ustikolina and Cajnice, the Herzegovina corps said in a statement.

Fierce fighting between Serb and Moslem forces on the northern part of the Herzegovina front took place all day on Saturday and until late in the night. It was specified that strong attacks by Moslem forces were directed on the Golubovo Brdo-Glavica-Rogojevo Selo line in the municipality of Kalinovik and towards Ilovaca and Osanica in the broader area of Gorazde.

The Serb side repulsed all the Moslem attacks without casualties, the command of the Serb forces said.

On the Mostar line, two strong Moslem army infantry attacks on the Rotimlja-Kostanica and Dracevice-Podvelezje lines were repulsed on Saturday by members of the Herzegovina corp, the corps command has said.

Fighting between Croats and Moslems in the Neretva River valley continued last night. The fighting is spreading towards the south to the area of Capljina, Stolac and Dubrava.

Fighting in Srebrenica

LD2106115593 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1055 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Bratunac, June 21 (TANJUG)—Moslem forces continue to violate the ceasefire in the area of the Moslem enclave of Srebrenica in the eastern part of the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina where a deadline for demilitarization expired on April 18.

Moslem groups increasingly frequently reconnoitre Serb positions around Srebrenica despite warnings.

The Bosnian Serb army sends captured Moslem fighters to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) stationed in Srebrenica.

Moslem and Serb commanders signed an agreement on a ceasefire and demilitarization of Srebrenica in early April through the mediation of UNPROFOR, which took upon itself to implement the agreement.

Serb army sources said Moslem troops had again opened fire on Serb positions, this time in the area of the Caus mountain pass and the villages of Potocari and Pale.

The Serb side again protested with UNPROFOR because of the attacks, demanding that the Moslem side stopped provocations.

Waterworks Destroyed

AU2106134793 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Sarajevo, June 21 (AFP)—The besieged Moslem enclave of Srebrenica in eastern Bosnia-Herzegovina is facing the prospect of trying to survive the summer months without water, following the destruction of its water treatment plant, a U.N. forces spokesman said on Monday [21 June].

The enclave with 10,000 to 15,000 people is the first of six "safe areas" declared by the United Nations.

After weeks of wrangling with the besieging Serb forces, U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) units got into Srebrenica only to discover the waterworks had been destroyed by explosions, the spokesman said. It was not immediately clear if the blasts were set off deliberately, he added.

The plant was beyond repair, and it would take at least two months to restore another treatment system which had been out of use for 10 years, the UNPROFOR spokesman said.

Residents were running the gauntlet of continued fighting to look for water in the nearby hills. The French sector of the medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres has set up emergency reservoirs a few kilometres from Srebrenica to deliver water by tanker truck.

Attacks Around Doboj

LD2106120293 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1104 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)—Moslem forces on the front in the broader region of Doboj, in northern Bosnia, continue provocations of Serb forces with infantry and mortar fire, they are trying to infiltrate sabotage groups and are bringing in reinforcements despite the latest ceasefire agreement, Serb military sources said on Monday.

The ceasefire agreement on the entire territory of the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which was signed by the commanders of the Moslem, Croat and Serb forces, came into effect on Friday.

Moslem forces fired mortar shells at Serb villages and positions on the Doboj front and tried to infiltrate a strong sabotage-terrorist group in the region of Maglaj, south of Doboj, Serb military sources said.

In the night between Sunday and Monday the Moslem group ran into a mine field after it crossed the Bosna river and returned to its base with a number of seriously wounded terrorists.

It was reported that Moslem forces also attacked Serb forces with infantry weapons on the front around Telsic, south of Doboj, and in the area of Zavidovici, in central Bosnia.

The Herzegovina corps of the Bosnian Serb Army said on Monday that Moslem forces continued infantry attacks with combined artillery, tank and missile support on Miljevina and Osije in the municipality of Kalinovik on Sunday night.

Moslems are bringing reinforcements into the area.

Serb forces are daily fighting against Moslem sabotage-terrorist groups which are being infiltrated into the broader region of Dobro Polje, Miljevina, Ustikolina and Cajnice, the command of the Herzegovina corps pointed out.

Infantry Attacks Continue

LD2106093693 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Trebinje, 21 Jun (TANJUG)—Muslim forces in the northern part of the Herzegovina combat zone last night continued their infantry attacks accompanied by mortar fire, tanks, and artillery shelling, the information service of the Herzegovina corps announced this morning.

The Muslims are attacking, Serb military sources say, around Miljevina and Osija in the municipality of Kalinovik and are bringing fresh forces to the front from the region of Grepak and across the River Drina in the area of Oglecevo and Orahovica.

Serb fighters are waging war on a daily basis, the command of the Herzegovina corps stresses, with Muslim sabotage and terrorist groups which are infiltrating the broad regions of Dobro Polje, Miljevina, Ustikolina, and Cajnice.

In other parts of the Herzegovina combat zone, apart from small-scale provocations, last night there were no major military activities.

Serbs Violate Cease-Fire

LD2006113593 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] The cease-fire is not being respected in the Bihac area. The chetniks tried to infiltrate a group of saboteurs into part of the Velika Kladusa front; it was spotted in time and repelled.

Serb snipers have been active in the old town of Bosanska Krupa [words indistinct] and several people were wounded. There have also been enemy provocations in other parts of this battlefield. Fighters in the fifth corps of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army are firmly holding their positions and are ready to respond to all possible attacks.

Gorazde Situation 'Extremely Dramatic'

LD1806230193 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Report by correspondent Fahrudin Becic from Gorazde]

[Text] Cease-fire is a word which has lost all meaning in Gorazde. Nowhere along the defense line has been free from attacks by the chetniks today. [passage indistinct]

During the night hours, the attacks have been stepped up and have begun from the direction of Pale, [Name indistinct], and Rogatica. The night is full of uncertainty and the encirclement around Gorazde is increasingly strong and tight.

According to [Bosnian] army sources, there are over 20,000 Chetniks in the area and they have enormous potential in terms of fire-power and heavy weaponry. The situation in the whole of the area of free territory is extremely dramatic, so that all the appeals which have been made from here to the world have begun to lose their meaning. It is simply a matter of the (?survival) of 69,000 people. A question mark hangs over their biological survival.

UN Monitor Wounded

LD1906144993 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Excerpts] [Passage indistinct] in the Gorazde battlefield. This morning near [placename indistinct] one UN monitor was seriously wounded while carrying out his regular duty. He suffered serious wounds to his arm and

lungs. The aggressor is carrying on with the most bestial onslaughts on the areas of Osanica, Ilovaca, and Orahovice today. [passage omitted]

In area near the villages of [names indistinct] where the line of defense was penetrated yesterday the situation in unbearable. Attacks and provocations are also being launched on all other parts of the battlefield. Around [names indistinct] a large number of Chetnik troops are gathering. Chetnik movements have also been sighted in Ustipraca following the recent arrival of fresh armored units. Everything is unfolding very quickly, the lives of the citizens of Gorazde probably depend solely on whether the international community will be quicker than the chetniks are. There is no longer any hope for a large number of the wounded, since even if a helicopter arrived this very moment they would not be able to survive the transfer. [passage omitted]

Serbs Claim Muslims in No Danger

LD2006122093 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 20 Jun 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG)—Moslems in the eastern Bosnian town of Gorazde are not in any danger from Bosnian Serbs, and this is confirmed also by reports from United Nations (U.N.) observers in Gorazde, Colonel Milenko Zivanovic told the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA on Saturday.

"The Moslems in Gorazade are trying to deceive the public with statements that Serbs want to destroy this town and its civilian population, which has nothing to do with the actual situation.

"Observers of the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) have seen this for themselves in Gorazde and confirmed it in a written report," Bosnian Serb army corps commander in eastern Bosnia Colonel Milenko Zivanovic said on Saturday.

"The fighters of the Drina Corps will respect the signed ceasefire in the zone of their responsibility and will not fire a single bullet unless provoked," Col. Zivanovic told SRNA.

Col. Zivanovic underscored that Moslem forces have for a long time been attacking the power plant in Visegrad, on the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and trying to destroy transmission lines, tunnels, bridges and other objects in the Serb Republic. In these attacks, they also ambushed and killed Bosnian Serb civilians.

After Bosnian Serbs launched a counter-attack in early June, Moslem forces withdrew towards Gorazde, leaving behind burned villages and mass graves of Serbs.

Bosnian Serb Army troops liberated a certain area in their counter-attack, removing the danger of further destruction which threatened Serbs in Rogatica, Rudo, Visegrad, Foca, Cajnice and Kalinovik. In their progress, the Serb troops passed through burned down Serb villages and discovered two mass graves of Bosnian Serbs near the village Pokrivenik.

"The Moslems had mined approaches to the graves in an attempt to hide the evidence of their crimes," Col. Zivanovic said. "Bosnian Serb troops cleared the mine fields, and teams of pathologists will proceed with the exhumation to determine the exact number of victims and to identify them," he said.

Over 1,200 Bosnian Serbs, mostly civilians, have been brutally murdered in Moslem attacks on Serb villages in eastern Bosnia in the past year, and between 2,800 and 3,200 Serbs have been wounded.

Data from memorandums announced by the state commission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for war crimes and crimes of genocide show that Moslems destroyed not only Bosnian Serb villages, but also entire families in some villages, and that 4,246 of the 5,759 Serb families in the municipalities of Ratunac, Skelani, and Srebrenica, or 74 percent, have lost all their property and that a total of 79 Bosnian Serb villages have been destroyed.

Citizens Appeal for Aid

LD2006120393 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Today the citizens of Gorazde have sent an appeal to the Security Council, EC ministers, and the world public in which they draw attention to Serb crimes in the attacks on this area and seek help from international factors.

The appeal says: Although UN observers have come to a Gorazde that has been destroyed, Serb attacks are unceasing. We were rash to hope that eight unarmed members of the UN Protection Forces could do anything to save 70,000 innocent civilians—women, children, elderly people, and the injured. The tightening of the noose around Gorazde continues. Our helpless citizens are within range of tanks. The aggressor has occupied all the key positions around the town and gradual destruction is now taking place, the Gorazde appeal says.

Serbs Detain UN Convoy

LD2106120393 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Serb forces in Podromanija, about 30 km north of Sarajevo, have halted the Gorazde-bound convoy of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] and have refused to allow the convoy's military escort to continue its journey. Talks are under way to resolve this, and the UNHCR hopes that the 10-truck convoy, which is carrying 79 metric tons of food and medicines for the inhabitants of Gorazde, will succeed in reaching its destination during the day.

Last night, one team of the International Committee of the Red Cross managed to get into Gorazde with medical aid.

A UNHCR representative announced in Belgrade that no convoy has managed to get there since the offensive against this town began on 28 May.

UNHCR: Blockade 'Unacceptable'

AU2106132393 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Belgrade, June 21 (AFP)—Bosnian Serb forces were blocking a 10-truck U.N. aid convoy Monday [21 June] which had left Belgrade for the besieged Moslem enclave of Gorazde in eastern Bosnia.

Officials of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were negotiating with Bosnian Serbs in Podromanija, 30 kilometres (18 miles) north of Sarajevo, to secure the convoy's passage.

The Serbs' refusal to allow the convoy, which left Sunday, carrying 79 tonnes of food and medicines to go beyond Rogatica, 20 kilometres (12 miles) north of Gorazde, was described by UNHCR spokeswoman Lyndall Sachs as "unacceptable." [passage omitted]

Return of Protected Areas May Be Secured by Force

LD1906162993 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Croatian President Franjo Tudjman today received a group of prominent Croatian citizens of Serb nationality, including some of the most distinguished participants in the antifascist opposition in Croatia. In a lengthy and frank conversation, the discussion focused on the resolution of the Serbian question in Croatia, and chiefly the scope for a peaceful solution for the [UN] protected areas and their integration back into the constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Croatia.

All the participants stressed that a solution should be found through talks on the normalization of relations, bearing in mind that the problem is not only the UN protected areas but also the overall position of Serbs in Croatia. They condemned the referendum on the separation of so-called Krajina and stressed that Serbs in Croatia should build their future only within the constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Croatia.

Any further maintenance of the current situation, let alone its deterioration, which is being contributed to by such provocative acts as the referendum, could lead to a situation in which the return of the protected areas to the constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Croatia, would have to be secured by other means. This would cause not only further casualties and destruction but would also lead to the worsening of the position of Serbs throughout Croatia and be detrimental to the general normalization of overall Croatian-Serbian relations. [passage omitted]

Separate UNPROFOR Mandates in Former Republics Urged

LD1806180393 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Dr. Mate Granic, foreign minister of the Republic of Croatia, today demanded from UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali that the current UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] mandate for former Yugoslavia be separated into three totally independent mandates for Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Macedonia.

A letter which Dr. Granic sent to Butrus-Ghali states that the reasons for the single UNPROFOR and for the single UNPROFOR command no longer exist. The UNPROFOR mandate is totally different in these three countries, Dr. Granic stresses. If it is separated, then basic difference in their objectives, especially in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, can be acknowledged.

The Croatian foreign minister stressed that any future UNPROFOR operation in Croatia must be based on the premise that the protected areas are parts of its territory.

Granic Denies Change of Policy on Refugees

LD2006212593 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Certain foreign media and statements from the Bosnia-Herzegovina Embassy in Croatia have claimed that our state is changing its policy on Muslim refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina. Jadranka Kosor talked about this to Mate Granic, Croatian minister of foreign affairs and vice premier.

[begin recording] [Granic] These articles in its press [as heard] and statements by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Embassy contain no truth. Croatia will continue to accommodate refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina and it will not change its policy, which means that it will strictly adhere to international conventions, as it has done so far, but there are certain minor changes which refer to accommodation. Accommodation will be provided in accordance with international conventions and in line with the resources of the Republic of Croatia. The Republic of Croatia has so far accommodated refugees far beyond its resources. We are currently sheltering 271,000 refugees, while 600,000 refugees have passed through Croatia. International aid has never been large enough to cover all the refugees' needs. Therefore, the Croatian people and Croatia have always borne the largest burden.

We are not changing our policy, but the issue of accommodation is strictly an internal issue of the Republic of Croatia, and it will be solved in accordance with international conventions.

[Reporter] It has frequently been written in the foreign press that Croatia has closed its borders to refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[Granic] Croatia has not closed its borders. Croatia is the only European state whose borders are open to refugees, but they are of course under control, which is also in line with international conventions.

[Reporter] Let us recall: The international community did not raise a single question when we transferred refugees from Istria and the Opatija area prior to the tourist season. The transfer of refugees is only the continuation of the policy of accommodating displaced persons and refugees conducted by the government's office for displaced persons and refugees. [end recording]

Shooting Interrupts Bosnia Envoy's Visit

LD2006210193 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] A delegation of the Bosnia-Herzegovina embassy in Zagreb headed by Ambassador Bisera Turkovic visited our refugees in the Hotel Park in Makarska today. The visit was public and announced in advance. During Bisera Turkovic's meeting with the refugees in the Hotel Park, horrifying shooting began. About 50 shots were fired in several bursts. When members of the delegation

tried to find out who was responsible for the shooting—which took place in a European, democratic, and civilized state—they were told that this was the work of an uncontrolled group. The meeting was cut short for obvious reasons.

Data Shows 92-Percent Turnout for Referendum

AU2006192593 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Radmila Kablar report]

[Text] Approximately half an hour ago, the referendum was concluded in the republic of Serbian Krajina, whose citizens decided on Krajina's sovereignty and its unification with the Serbian republic and other Serbian states. According to the data of the Republican Commission for the Referendum, up until 1500 [1300 GMT], 92 percent of registered voters turned out at the polling stations throughout Krajina.

In the communes of northern Dalmatia, Lika, Kordun, and Banija, 90 percent of registered citizens voted until 1500. The same percentage applies to western Slavonia. In the regions of Baranja, Slavonia, and western Srem, 92 percent of voters voted until 1500.

According to Dusan Starevic, chairman of the Republican Referendum Commission, the referendum procedure has been respected to the maximum. EC and UN observers, as well as a large number of foreign journalists, have also witnessed this for themselves.

Independent Serb Deputies Opposed

LD1806164393 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] The club of independent deputies of Serb nationality in the Croatian Sabor Chamber of Deputies said in a public statement today regarding the so-called referendum that the referendum is leading toward the separation and dismemberment of Croatia, internationally recognized in the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] borders, and that it is contrary to the basic national interests of the Serbs in Croatia.

The Serbs will achieve their freedom and independent national development only in their joint struggle together with the Croatian people, as well as with other minority nations, for a free, democratic Croatia providing equality for all citizens and for national equality, and against those who advocate national hatred, hegemony, impossibility of life together, ethnic cleansing, and movements of population from their homes where they have lived for centuries, the statement of the club of independent deputies of Serb nationality in the Croatian Sabor Chamber of Deputies says.

Tudjman Meets U.S. Congressman, Discusses Crisis

LD2006135993 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Croatian President Franjo Tudjman received U.S. Congressman Frank McCloskey in the presidential palace today. They discussed the current situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and how to politically solve the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis in a lasting way.

President Tudjman said that from the beginning the purpose of Croatian policy in Bosnia-Herzegovina has been to stop Greater Serbian aggression and to get the Muslims to accept a political solution which would satisfy the interests of all three nations. A policy of continuing the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina cannot be a solution for Bosnia-Herzegovina, President Tudjman said. Hence, it is necessary to find a political solution such as the one proposed by the representatives of the international community in Geneva. Croatia has a strategic interest in seeing a lasting peace agreed in Bosnia-Herzegovina as soon as possible, and in seeing that conditions are created for a stable political order in the Balkans and in this part of Europe.

A statement issued by the president's office says the meeting was attended on the Croatian side by Defense Minister Gojko Susak, Branimir Jaksic, deputy chairman of the president's office, and press representative (?Vesna Skare-Osport).

Group of 1,800 Refugees Arrives From Bosnia

LD1906213393 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] A group of 1,800 Croat refugees from Donji Vakuf arrived in Novska this evening. There are many women and sick people and also babies who were born on the way. The sick and newborn babies will be accommodated in hospitals. We have learned at the government office for refugees that an evening meal has been prepared for all these people in Lipovljani.

According to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which organized the convoy, the Serbs have detained 270 young men and taken them to Banja Luka. Most of the refugees are from the villages of Donja and Gornja Pecina, Rudo, Kasapovici, Dijakovic, Margetici, and Hadzici.

Merger Between Christian, National Democrats

93BA1110L Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 5 Jun 93 p 2

[Article by Marko Jakopec: "Official Signing of the Agreement"]

[Text] *With the formal inclusion of the NDS [National Democratic Party] wing, a process of the internal democratization of the SKD [Slovene Christian Democrats] will start; contribution to the settlement of Slovene political life.*

Ljubljana, 4 Jun—Today Lojze Peterle, president of the SKD, and Dr. Andrej Umek, president of the NDS, formally signed an agreement on a merger of the two parties, by which the National Democrats have also formally become an independent wing within the SKD. At the same time, Primoz Bulc, president of the Young Christian Democrats, and Damjan Mihevc, president of the Young Initiative of the National Democrats, also signed their own agreement on a merger.

Lojze Peterle said before this that today's merger represented something that was politically very natural in Slovenia, since two parties that belonged together by virtue of their related programs and goals were merging. He emphasized that after merging it would be much easier for them to fulfill these goals, and at the same time, the merger would also contribute to the settlement and normalization of Slovene political life.

As he added, today's merger undoubtedly also strengthens the right-of-center political option in Slovenia, and finally, it will also help to increase internal democratization within the SKD. Both parties are linked by moderation in political activity and by an orientation that has a high reputation both at home and abroad. They also intend to continue their responsible policy after the merger, without rapid, cheap moves with short-term effects.

Dr. Andrej Umek emphasized that the merger, which ensured the equality and independence of the National Democrats within the SKD, would contribute to internal democratization, and that would make it possible to formulate better decisions, as a result of which the SKD, as a government party, could also have more decisive influence on improving the general situation in Slovenia.

Dr. Rajko Pirnat, previous president of the National Democrats, thought that by joining the Christian Democrats they would expand and enrich their program with moderate conservativism and support for traditional national and moral values. SKD Vice President Ivan Oman also expressed hope that today's formal moment would soon be repeated, and hope that at that time the circle of the unification of right-of-center parties would be completed, thus fulfilling the desires of the people "whose interests the party represents, and who are still not in that circle."

Franc Miklavcic spoke about the members of the National Democrats who did not agree with the merger with the SKD, and are now establishing their own party, which they claim is the legitimate successor to the Slovene Democratic Alliance and to the NDS that emerged from it. He emphasized that the final merger of the SKD and the NDS was expected to occur in November 1994, which means that until then the National Democrats will still exist. According to him, that means above all that until then no legitimate successors to it can arise.

VIS Instrumental in Buying, Selling Arms

93BA1110B Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 26 May 93 p 2

[Article by Joze Biscak: "The Borders Were Open for Vehicles With Weapons"]

[Text] *Was Dr. Drnovek taken in by Roman Jeglic? The commission members were on a secret visit to VIS [Security-Information Service] headquarters. Foreign intelligence services monitored the transit through Slovenia.*

Ljubljana, 25 May—Yesterday, in the closed part of a meeting of the State Assembly's commission for overseeing the work of the VIS, several members condemned Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek, saying that he bore some of the blame, because he was taken in by Jeglic's unprovable written claims and took several personnel steps based on them, such as the replacement of Dr. Miha Brejc, for example.

After the meeting was over several of its members, in strict secrecy, visited VIS headquarters in order to check on whether one of them or the deputies was possibly being wiretapped. They are supposed to have determined—Igor Bavcar especially helped in this (specifically, he knew what questions to ask the wiretappers)—that 24 individuals were wiretapped, primarily those suspected of being involved in dealing in drugs, weapons, or something similar. Most of them are supposed to be "new" Slovene citizens. They have not yet, however, checked the post office, from which wiretapping could also be done.

In connection with this, let us note the statements by the three ministers (Dr. Rado Bohinc, Ivan Bizjak, and Miha Kozinc), who are responsible for monitoring the exercise of the rights, duties, and powers of the head of the VIS. In their report at the beginning of May they wrote that from 1 December 1991 to 30 November 1992, 361 telephone lines were wiretapped (including 65 for the needs of the police detective service), and from 1 December 1992 to 16 April 1993, 179 (including 24 telephone lines for the needs of the police detective service).

Otherwise, during the first part of the closed meeting, which lasted for 45 minutes, there was a discussion of the worst accusations by VIS Deputy [Director] Roman Jeglic against the Ministry of Internal Affairs, namely the accusations of the alleged purchase and resale of weapons, first of all for Slovenia, and then also for Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Specifically, in his

letter to Dr. Janez Drnovsek, Jeglic attacked the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Defense, saying that they had traded in arms and that all those who participated in the business had made an enormous profit. Where the money is, is supposed to be known by the triple capital B (former Interior Minister Igor Bavcar, his deputy at that time, Bogo Brvar, and former VIS chief Dr. Miha Brejc).

The members of the commission are supposed to have concluded that they would not speak about such serious accusations, of which Roman Jeglic once again did not have any proof, until the special government commission of three ministers submitted its findings on the arms trade. To be sure, most of the deputies are supposed to have been favorably inclined as a matter of (a lack of) principle toward the purchase of arms for Slovenia, since that was the only way that it could defend itself against the Yugoslav Army. The dealing with Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina would be a little more awkward, along with Roman Jeglic's claims about large amounts of money earned. It was also said that it was supposed to have gone into the accounts of two government ministries, but which ones were not specified. Igor Bavcar is supposed to have been asked who used the money earned, and he is supposed to have responded that it was the two ministries in whose transfer account the money arrived.

If we sum up the findings to date of the three ministers (as they also did in the above-mentioned report), VIS monitored "activities in connection with the purchase and transportation of weapons officially beginning on 24 December 1991, when a new project was started." That trade through Slovene territory was also monitored by foreign intelligence services, since it would have been a violation of the embargo.

Dr. Miha Brejc explained to the commission then "that these matters first of all involved a political decision to help Croatia and then Bosnia as well. Every document on the transit of weapons had Janez Jansa's signature, and on that basis the VIS also provided a message to the OKC [expansion unknown]." With respect to the transportation of the weapons, Dr. Miha Brejc, judging by the report, is supposed to have said that it was agreed that the border would be opened for passenger cars at the request of the neighboring state's Defense Ministry. Also, at that time M.A. Janez Sirse is supposed to have shown the three ministers a letter from the Croatian Ministry of Defense in which it reported what kind of vehicle had crossed the Austrian-Slovene border, when, and where. What was meant was a vehicle with weapons, of course.

Regional Unemployment Data Reported

93BA1110F Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 1 Jun 93 p 3

[Article by Ilja Popit: "Even More People Out of Work"]

[Text] *With more and more new and previously unconsidered groups of employees, the official statistics are no longer able to improve the anything but exemplary picture of unemployment in Slovenia.*

Ljubljana, 31 May—Although unemployment is increasingly higher, statistics, by scraping up "hidden" areas, are finding more and more groups of previously unlisted employees, and in that way are improving the by no means ideal picture of unemployment in Slovenia which they provided last year. It seems, however, that scraping up reserves is coming to an end, since this year's numbers of employees also included a group that was confidential for many decades, such as police employees, of whom there are about 7,000, judging by the differences between the original data and the data now published on employees in the noneconomic sector for this February. The sudden increase in April in the number of people unemployed, by almost 5,000 people, has already wiped out most of that recent employment "gain" to a considerable extent.

According to data from the Republic Employment Institute, at the end of this April in Slovenia there were already 125,279 people who were registered as unemployed. That is 4,931 people, or 4.1 percent, more than there were at the end of this March and 30.7 percent more than at the end of last April.

This year the Slovene Statistics Institute started to publish official unemployment rates for Slovenia. According to these calculations, the January unemployment rate in Slovenia was 13.4 percent, the February one (corrected) was 13.3 percent, and the March one was already 13.5 percent.

The latest data on unemployment by municipalities are for February. At that time there were 119,255 people unemployed in all of Slovenia. Most of them were in the Maribor municipality, where at that time 13,183 unemployed people were registered at the Employment Institute. In second place was the Kranj municipality, with 5,562 unemployed; the Ptuj municipality had 5,517; Ljubljana Siska 5,268; Ljubljana Moste-Polje 4,589; Ljubljana Vic-Rudnik 4,542; Ljubljana Bezigrad 4,289; Celje 4,130; Murska Sobota 3,573; Koper 3,239; Novo Mesto 2,503; Domzale 2,419; Jesenice 2,257; Nova Gorica 2,227; Zalec 2,192; Slovenska Bistrica 1,968; Velenje 1,907; Radovljica 1,884; Gornja Radgona 1,865; Ljubljana Center 1,865; Kocevje 1,839; Kamnik 1,802; Smarje pri Jelsah 1,736; Krsko 1,695; Brezice 1,614; Lendava 1,604; Izola 1,490; Ruse 1,480; Pesnica 1,463; Lenart 1,438; Slovenske Konjice 1,432; Trbovlje 1,410; Grosuplje 1,381; Piran 1,303; Litija 1,237; Ljutomer 1,221; Ormoz 1,198; Sentjur pri Celju 1,171; Radlje ob Dravi 1,166; Skofja Loka 980; Zagorje ob Savi 978; Ravne na Koroskem 966; Ilirska Bistrica 963; Trzic 933; Crnomelj 881; Sevnica 862; Vrhnika 842; Slovenj Gradec 812; Lasko 808; Ajdovscina 807; Sezana 785; Postojna 742; Tolmin 74; Mozirje 664; Hrastnik 627; Trebnje 626; Ribnica 614; Idrija 510; Cerknica 446; Metlika 354; and Logatec 341. The fewest unemployed this February were in the Dravograd municipalities, namely 314 people.

Court To Review Presidential Powers

93BA1110A Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 26 May 93 p 2

[Article by Joze Biscak: "Milan Kucan's Powers Before the Constitutional Court"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 25 May—Since Milan Kucan, as Republic president, under the new Constitution no longer has any powers in the areas of internal affairs, security and intelligence activities, and protection and rescue, and his powers in the areas of defense and foreign affairs are also very limited, the independent deputies' group in the State Assembly has sent the Slovene Republic's Constitutional Court a proposal for an assessment of the constitutionality of the article in the Law on Defense and Protection that allows the president to intervene in these areas.

The Law on Defense and Protection was adopted on the basis of the 1974 constitution of the Slovene Republic, which gave the Republic Presidency great powers in the areas of defense, foreign affairs, etc. That is also the basis for the law's controversial article 35, which says that "The Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia has a defense council, which monitors and assesses defense preparations and the preparations for protection and rescue in the Republic, and advises and assists the Presidency in exercising its powers in the areas of defense and protection. The council's chairman is the president of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia. The members of the council, by virtue of office, are the president of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, the chairman of the Executive Council of the Slovene Republic's Assembly...."

The independent deputies' group thinks that this article is not in accordance with the constitution, and likewise that it is not constitutional for the prime minister and the president of the State Assembly to participate in that body, "which advises the republic president, but it primarily has a protocolary function."

To be sure, points out the independent deputies' group, which is headed by Saso Lap, the general acts that were in effect on the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution are in effect until the end of this year, but it is likewise true that the process of assessing constitutionality to determine whether a regulation or general act violates human rights and basic freedoms can be started.

The independent deputies' group is therefore proposing to the Constitutional Court that it start the process of assessing the constitutionality of this article of the law and cancel the article's provisions, and thus ensure the constitutional separation of the different branches of government, and prevent the possibility of the abuse of basic human rights and freedoms.

Federal

Karadzic, Boban Hold 'Secret' Meeting in Njivice

AU2006180093 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Podgorica, June 20 (AFP)—Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic held a secret meeting with his Bosnian Croat counterpart Mate Boban on Sunday [20 June] near the Montenegrin coastal town of Herceg-Novi, a reliable source in the Montenegrin capital Podgorica said.

The meeting in Njivice began at 9:00 A.M. (0700 GMT) and ended at 6:30 P.M.

Security guards at the Montenegrin police villa where the meeting was held said members of the two delegations were seen taking maps from their cars several times, indicating that the talks focused on the future territorial division of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said in Geneva Wednesday [16 June] that he had agreed with his Serbian counterpart Slobodan Milosevic on a new carve-up of Bosnia-Herzegovina into three loosely associated federal states based on ethnic lines.

Army Agrees UNPROFOR Should Go to Gorazde

LD2006154893 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1500 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Visegrad, June 20 (TANJUG)—The Army of the Serb Republic (S.R.) agrees that U.N. peace keepers should immediately leave for Gorazde, a Moslem enclave in eastern Bosnia, to disarm Moslem warriors and finally free people of suffering and of Moslem terrorists' torture, says the command of the S.R. Army for eastern Bosnia.

The U.N. proclaimed Gorazde and five more Moslem-controlled towns "safe areas" for Moslems which should have been demilitarized by now, but Moslems have not yet surrendered arms.

In Sarajevo on Saturday, UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] Director Tonny Land announced that Bosnian Serbs had allowed passage to a humanitarian aid convoy for Moslems in Gorazde.

On Sunday, the Serb forces command said it had not undertaken any combat actions on the Gorazde and no bombardment of the city populated by 60,000 people, mostly civilians banished by Moslems to leave encirclement.

This was confirmed by UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] scouts who noted the Serb side was not performing any combat operations although Moslem forces from Gorazde and nearby places were shelling Serb positions.

From the directions of Trnovo, Crvene Stijene and other strongholds, Moslem forces continue attacks aimed at breaking through to Gorazde to join their local forces, the Bosnian Serb command said.

Moslem fighters from Gorazde, a town of exceptional strategic importance for Moslems, are trying hard, under the slogan "Moslem Jamahiriya," to break Serb lines in an atempt to join their forces on Mt. Igman, Sarajevo, and areas close to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and so realize an old idea of linking Moslem territories in central Bosnia-Herzegovina with the territory of Raska (Sanjak) in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

Moslems from Sanjak in the Bosnian war otherwise are known to be most brutal fighters and religious fanatics.

Commission Collects Details of Alleged War Crimes

AU1806162293 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] The State Committee for Investigating Genocide summed up the results of its 15-month work. General Secretary Milan Bulajic presided. Apart from the organized collection of evidence of genocide committed against the Serbian and other peoples in the former Yugoslavia, he also sent six extensive memoranda to international organizations and distinguished individuals. Spomenka Deletic reports:

[Begin Deletic recording] A memorandum on the crimes in the Odzak municipality has just been published in English. The documents published in this memorandum prove beyond any doubt that the Republic of Croatia organized and conducted the war in the Posavina. A precise list was presented of Serbian concentration camp prisoners, both killed and surviving, in Odzak, Orasje, and in Bosnian Brod and Croatian Brod [refers to Bosanski Brod and Slavonski Brod, two towns on the Bosnian-Croatian border whose names the Serbs changed after they occupied them].

The direct perpetrators of the crimes, the places, and a description of the crimes have been precisely listed. The criminals are mainly the Serbs' neighbors, Muslims and Croats. In the Odzak municipality 26 girls were raped, one of whom was only nine years old. The criminal was Mato Barukcic, born in 1966. He was a member of the 102d Ozdak Brigade of the Croatian Defense Council. On 5 July 1992, just before raping the girl, he killed 80-year old Mihajlo Pecic by hitting him on the head with a rock.

One brigade, called Vatreni Konji [the Fiery Horses], consisting mainly of sons of Ustasha men who, in December 1944 in the Odzak municipality, destroyed entire Serb villages, committed the most atrocious crimes. This region was the last bastion of fascism, because the Croats from this area fought the People's Liberation Army [Tito's partisans] until 26 May 1945.

Also published is a photograph of the torture chamber in the Odzak elementary school. The gymnasium was where the most atrocious crimes against Serbs were committed, while Father Pero Simic Solezijanac was absolving the killers of their crimes in the next room. It is particularly interesting that the worst criminals were the president of the Crisis Headquarters of the Odzak Municipal Assembly, [word indistinct] Stipo Ivankovic, and Bago Slavo, the secretary of the Odzak National Defense Secretariat. All the criminals are on the run. [end recording]

Serbia

Status of Opposition Leader Draskovic Reported

Lawyers Allege 'Torture'

AU1806202393 Paris AFP in English 2003 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 18 (AFP)—Lawyers acting for imprisoned Serb opposition leader Vuk Draskovic accused the Serb Government of torture, as authorities transferred him Friday [18 June] to a military hospital against a judge's order.

At a press conference, they said the leader of the Serbian Movement for Renewal (SPO) was in desperate need of neuro-surgery and they had demanded that he be transferred to a specialist clinic for treatment.

Doctors who were able to examine him had recommended his immediate transfer to such a clinic, and a judge had made a written order permitting the transfer to take place.

But despite this he was taken instead to the Military Acadmey in Belgrade on orders given by the Serb Government, the lawyers claimed. [passage omitted]

In a statement made during the press conference his lawyers openly charged the government of having ordered the violence inflicted on the couple, and accused Interior Minister Zoran Sokolovic of having "organised and directed the couple's torture" in order to "physically wear them down."

They also pointed the finger at Belgrade police chief Rade Markovic for being directly responsible for the events. And implied that the decision went right to the top to Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic.

"We are convinced that the order came from the top," they said in their statement.

According to a medical report Draskovic is suffering from wounds to his head which cause severe pain, partial memory loss and trouble with his balance. His wife is suffering from violent pains in her spine.

One of their lawyers Rajko Danilovic said: "The Draskovics are the only political prisoners in Europe in danger of dying."

The lawyers also said they were withdrawing from the current phase of the legal process as the "couple's extremely critical state of health" made it impossible for them to answer the court's questions.

Several political leaders have demanded the couple's release including British Prime Minister John Major.

The press conference, at which lawyers again pressed for the charges against the couple to be dropped, was held on the eve of a peaceful march planned for Saturday [19 June] in the centre of Belgrade to demand the couple's release.

Both Vuk and Danica Draskovic have been charged under a provision of the penal code providing for at least one year's jail for disturbing public order.

Vuk Draskovic has been further charged of assaulting and wounding a police officer and faces a 10-year prison sentence.

Draskovic Ordered Hospitalized

AU1806143493 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 93 p 5

[Branka Mitrovic report: "Medical Treatment That Suits the Authorities"]

[Excerpt] Borivoje Borovic, one of the defense attorneys for the accused [Vuk and Danica Draskovic], has told us that during the testimony by a policeman dramatic news arrived from Dr. Pavlicic, who works as a physician in the central prison, namely, that Vuk's situation had deteriorated drastically.

We have heard for the first time that Vuk and Danica were not well at approximately 1230 [1030 GMT, 16 June] from Vuk's brother Rodoljub and his sisters Ljiljana Nikolic and Radmila Krtolica. In tears, Radmila told us that she was very worried as Vuk continued to look worse and worse. He has been complaining of major headaches, could not walk in a straight line, had pains in the kidneys, and was starting to cough up blood. Vuk's sisters yesterday begged investigating magistrate Branislav Todic to do something about Vuk's treatment. He immediately issued an order that Vuk be transferred from solitary confinement to the prison hospital. Radmila Davidovic, sister of Danica Draskovic, left the prison at approximately 1400 and also confirmed that Vuk and Danica were feeling increasingly worse and that since their last meeting a little over a week ago, Danica has lost weight noticeably.

By 2200 last night Vuk Draskovic still had not been transferred from the central prison to the hospital, although investigating magistrate Todic had signed the order that owing to his worsening situation, the leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement is to be immediately hospitalized. [passage omitted]

Transferred to Hospital

AU1806151093 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Belgrade, June 18 (AFP)—Serbian opposition leader Vuk Draskovic, who supporters say was severely beaten by police during his arrest, was transfered Friday [18 June] to a specialist neurosurgical hospital, family sources said.

Draskovic, leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement, was transfered around 3:00 p.m. (1300 GMT), the sources said.

His wife Danica, who was arrested at the same time as her husband following anti-government protests in Belgrade on June 2, was still being detained in prison.

Lawyers and people close to the Draskovics said the couple were severely beaten by police during their arrest and were in a "very serious" condition.

Vuk Draskovic has told his lawyers that was repeatedly struck over the head with rifle butts. He has twice lost consciousness since his arrest, his lawyers said.

On two occasions he has been taken for medical treatment outside prison but was always returned to prison.

Rally Supporting Draskovic

AU1906150093 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] Several thousand people gathered at a meeting entitled "March at the Central Prison" which took place on the St. Sava Square. They were addressed by Vladan Vasilijevic, chairman of the Democratic Public Committee; and Dragan Veselinov, Vesna Pesic, and Nikola Milosevic, leaders of the nonparliamentary opposition. Here is a report by Vladimir Nikolic:

[Begin Nikolic recording] The speakers tried to explain to the people gathered that the march at the Central Prison is forbidden and that they should remain near the Karadjordje monument where messages for Vuk Draskovic and Zoran Sokolovic, minister of the interior, will be collected. The speakers also tried to announce that a meeting will be held next Saturday again, that is, that one will at least try to hold a meeting.

However, partly because speakers were badly heard, as there were no microphones, and partly because of their persistence, several hundred citizens set off along Marshal Tolbuhin Street toward the Central Prison at about 1240 [1040 GMT]. At the corner of that street and Maxim Gorkiy Street, a militia cordon first stopped them and, after about 30 minutes, pushed them back toward St. Sava Square, from which most of the remaining demonstrators have already dispersed.

At the moment, a few hundred citizens are standing near Karadjordje Park in small groups and, let us say at the end, there have been no incidents. [end recording]

Protest Despite Ban

LD1906135093 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)—A protest march to the Central Prison, where Vuk Draskovic, leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement (Srpski pokret obnove, SPO) is being held, set off at around 1040 [GMT] from the Saint Sava cathedral, even though it had been called off by its organizers because they did not get permission from the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The column entered Marshal Tolbuhin street and then 14th December street, where it came across a small police cordon at the crossroads with Maksim Gorkiy street. After a short verbal exchange the head of the column and then all the rest sat down in the street and sang songs about (war-time chetnik leader) Draza Mihailovic, then a few minutes later at the call of individuals at the head of the column they all got up and without problems or incidents passed around the police cordon.

However, at the crossroads of Vojvoda Dragomir and 14th December streets there was a cordon of a considerable number of security personnel, dressed in anti-riot clothing with visors and gas masks. This was at 1105 [GMT] and they attempted to break up the march by charging the protesters. A part of the column dispersed into side streets where protesters sat down and continued shouting and singing.

The rally began as announced at 1000 [GMT] with speeches from representatives of the Committee for the Democratic Public and the Defense of Political Freedoms. Chairman of the committee, Vladan Vasilijevic, speaking without a microphone or megaphone so that few of the 3,000-4,000 protesters could hear him, announced that the march was cancelled because it had not been given permission from the Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to Vasilijevic, permission had only been given for a meeting in front of the Saint Sava cathedral. Vasilijevic added that the committee would seek permission from the Ministry of Internal Affairs again today to go to the Central Prison and called for another rally next Saturday, again at 1000 [GMT] in front of the Saint Sava cathedral.

The organizers, who include the chairman of the Serbian Liberal Party, Nikola Milosevic, chairwoman of the Civic Alliance, Vesna Pesic, and chairman of the People's Peasant Party, Dragan Veselinov, appealed to the protesters not to go to the Central Prison and proposed that the rally should disband peacefully, but this did not happen. One group took the lead and chanting Vuk Draskovic's name set off at about 1040 [GMT] for the Central Prison. Then a large police cordon stopped the traffic on Marshal Tolbuhin and 14th December streets and pushed back the protesters—some 200 of them—into Macvanska street.

Protest March Ends

LD1906135893 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)—Shortly after 1200 [GMT], today's protest march ended when a strong police presence, backed up by police street patrols, sent back to the Saint Sava cathedral the few hundred remaining participants in the march to the Central Prison in Belgrade. [passage omitted]

Macedonia

U.S. Presence in Macedonia, Reactions Discussed

AU1806191893 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12-13 Jun 93 p 8

[Dragan Nikolic report: "Support of the Parliament Parties"]

[Text] All the parliamentary parties support the stationing of U.S. troops in Macedonia. According to the coordinator of the ruling Social Democratic Alliance, Ljupce Popovski, the U.S. presence will "reduce the aspirations of Macedonia's neighbors toward Macedonia." The leader of the main opposition party, Ljupco Georgievski, supports the U.S. presence "in order to guarantee peace and eliminate the uncertainty that has been felt for a long time because of possible war in Macedonia."

Nonparliamentary parties oppose the stationing of the U.S. troops—the nationalist party MAAK [Movement for All Macedonian Action], the Democratic Party of Serbs, and the League of Communists of Macedonia—and it is possible that the newly founded party of Petar Gosev also opposes the U.S. presence in Macedonia. All these parties state that it "will endanger Macedonian sovereignty and strengthen the autocratic rule of the present leadership."

The leader of the Macedonian Serbs, Bora Ristic, declared that "the Macedonian Serbs would be on the front line of the neutral democratic Macedonia if it is attacked, but that they would never defend an undemocratic puppet state of Macedonia, especially if it was serving foreign masters." The Communists blame Gligorov for inviting the United States in "behind the back of the Macedonian people."

Prime Minister Branko Crvenkovski said in a commentary on the sending of U.S. troops on a peaceful mission to Macedonia that it is also possible to increase their number if this is necessary. Reporters from the NATO meeting in Athens stated that the U.S. Secretary of State, Warren Christopher, said the same.

The statement of U.S. President Bill Clinton on this matter during President Gligorov's visit to the United States a month ago is bearing fruit now with the sending of the U.S. soldiers to Macedonia. The opposition parties have concluded that Gligorov asked for U.S. protection, although, after returning to Macedonia, he stated that this was a U.S. initiative.

Brigadier General Thomson [name as transliterated], the commander of the UN Protection Force Nordic Battalion stationed in Macedonia, stated that he learned about the stationing of the U.S. soldiers after the Macedonian Government had stated its support for the action. He said that it was possible that the U.S. soldiers would arrive in Macedonia the following week and that they would have a monitoring function. He remarked that the U.S. soldiers would be wearing blue helmets for the first time.

It is thought in Skopje that the U.S. soldiers will stay in Macedonia, either under this or a changed mandate, as long as it is "a potential focal point for war." It is stated that no Macedonian neighbor is happy with the U.S. presence in Macedonia, and that Milosevic demanded of Gligorov in Ohrid that the Macedonian Government oppose the stationing of the U.S. soldiers. Bulgarian Prime Minister Berov stated in Skopje that the stationing of U.S. soldiers "would not prevent the war from spreading south." He added that Athens was dissatisfied "because this move would strengthen Macedonian negotiating positions in the Macedonian-Greek conflict."

According to the opinion polls, most Macedonians believe that the arrival of the U.S. soldiers will enable Macedonia to retain its integrity and sovereignty. The Macedonians are afraid of Serbia because the Serbian church wants the monasteries and churches in Macedonia to be its property (allegedly, "the thieves always come first, then the guns follow"). Mr. Berov, the Bulgarian prime minister, stated in Skopje that "the Macedonian issue was a result of Tito's policy." It is estimated in Skopje that Greece is raising the problem of the Macedonian name because it would not like to have a Macedonian state to the north "owing to the difficulties it has with the Macedonian minority in northern Greece." Macedonia, on the other hand, has difficulties with its own minorities. The Albanians are asking for "a federal Macedonian state..." Because of all these things, Defense Minister Vlado Popovski has said that Macedonia would not enter any Balkan alliance and that it would rely on its own defense, as soon as the arms embargo [on former Yugoslav states] is lifted, or on the "collective safety" system guaranteed by NATO and the United states.

Kosovo

Albanian Leader Decries Latest Serb 'Terror'

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[Mehmet Haziri telephone report from Prishtina]

[Text] Through old and new forms, the Serbian state terror in Kosovo is assuming large proportions, Dr. Fehmi Agani, Kosovo Democratic Alliance [LDK] deputy chairman, stressed at a news conference. To illustrate this situation, he mentioned the movements of Serbian military and paramilitary forces in Dushanove, Gjakove, Peje, and Prishtina; the raids on 15 families yesterday in Gllanaselle in Gllogovc and Babajt in Gjakove; and the explosion in Prishtina, whose victim was Havush Ajeti, mother of four children. The authors of these explosions have not been identified so far.

Fehmi Agani said that repression is being extended in the field of culture and the print media. He informed reporters that the Serbian police confiscated a book by Dr. Rexhep Ismajli entitled "Kosovo and Albanians in Former Yugoslavia;" the journal TEMA of the Kosovo Philosophers and Sociologists Association, who after several years managed to ensure the means to publish another issue; and prohibited the Kosovo Popular Theater performance titled "The Bridegroom's Best Men [krushqit] Are Frozen."

The education activists in particular are targeted by the police. The most drastic example was yesterday's attack on the seat of the Naim Frasheri Albanian Teachers Association. On this occasion, the police confiscated all the documentation of this association and arrested Manush Hyseni, its deputy chairman.

Dr. Fehmi Agani underlined that the imprisonment of Professor Rexhep Osmani for 60 days speaks about the arbitrary and irresponsible behavior of the court institutions that imprisoned him for allegedly organizing the education protests last year. In fact, he was in prison during that time.

Commenting on the Geneva talks and the recent proposals to resolve the question of Bosnia, Agani said that we greet every agreement that will be achieved by the three peoples.

Speaking in this context about Kosovo, Dr. Fehmi Agani stressed that Yugoslavia that is being formed without Albanians and against them cannot be their governmental framework. An international conference on Kosovo would be the best way to solve this problem.

Agani hailed the stance by President Berisha in Vienna on the question of Kosovo and his appeals to place Kosovo under the UN protectorate and request the international community to undertake fast steps to prevent the conflict in Kosovo, which would have consequences for the whole Balkans.

Dr. Fehmi Agani greeted the recent resolution by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress on the increase of the international presence in Kosovo.